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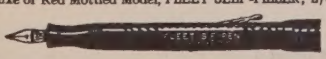

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THE NATIONS TO SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

ANGLO-GERMAN HOPE

by VERNON BARTLETT

TWO months ago in this REVIEW we forecast that the new British diplomatic team in Berlin—Sir Nevile Henderson as Ambassador and Mr. (now, very deservedly, Sir) Ogilvie Forbes as his second in command—would have a tremendous and useful influence on the development of Anglo-German relations. Forecasts are seldom so quickly justified. Within a few hours of the bombing of Almeria by the Germans, the new British Ambassador was saying sympathetic things about British misunderstandings of National-Socialism which have delighted the leaders of that movement and have led to questions and protests in the House of Commons. And I, for one, congratulate the Ambassador on his courage.

With reservations, of course. The moment for such a statement was unfortunate, since any praise of National-Socialist methods so short a time after they had taken the form of a bullying and highly dangerous bombardment of civilians who did not even know why they were being shelled might so easily be misunderstood in Germany. Although even a newspaper with so great a reputation as *The Times* wrote a leader on Saturday, June 5, to this effect : " The highly reprehensible bombing of the *Deutschland* and the equally regrettable bombardment of Almeria," public opinion in Great Britain saw a

tremendous difference between those two events, and there can be no hope of an Anglo-German understanding unless that difference is understood in Germany.

Reservation on Almeria

Most of the campaign against " Fascism " in this and every other country is due to fear ; some of it is due to a sense of outraged justice. I should be the last person to claim that we had committed no follies to make Germany menacing and no acts of injustice to make her unjust. But there the facts are. While we are groping towards a future in which the wealthy nations will show more wisdom in their economic and commercial policies and the more disgruntled ones will modify their excessive nationalism, we are the victims of shocks such as the bombing of Guernica and the bombardment of Almeria. These acts seem to us to betray either such a cold love of force or such a lack of self-control that all our doubts about the possibility of peaceful understanding are revived. To appeal to our own compatriots in such circumstances to show tolerant and generous understanding of the more exuberant forms of Nazidom may be considerably worse than useless.

I asked a distinguished German statesman a week or two ago why his government did not take some of the wind out of anti-Nazi sails by allowing Karl von Ossietsky, winner of the 1935 Nobel Peace Prize, to leave Germany. Dimitrov, he replied, had been released and had ever since been carrying on bitter anti-German propaganda. His government did not care to release another man who might go the same way. But how much more dangerous to Germany than Dimitrov in Moscow are Julius Streicher with his *Stürmer* in Nuremberg, the German airmen with their bombs at Guernica or the German fleet with its shells at Almeria. There could be no better way of preventing an Anglo-German understanding than to allow these campaigns of hatred and acts of bullying to continue. It is safe to say that this understanding would already have been made impossible if the reluctance to please Moscow were not almost as strong in London as it is in Berlin. In that crazy world of dictators where people of such high position are arrested as traitors or spies one almost expects to read that Dimitrov is paid by Hitler and Ribbentrop by Stalin.

If Sir Nevile Henderson's speech were taken in Germany to mean that he or his government approved of the Almeria method it would

have done much more harm than good. As much harm, for example, as Herr von Ribbentrop's little curtain lecture to British journalists on the day of the Almeria bombardment or as some of his other activities which have at times made him the laughing stock of London—when he gave his famous salute to the King in the presence of his colleagues of the diplomatic corps somebody whispered to the Swiss Minister, one of the most impressive and dignified diplomats in London, that the least he could do was to yodel !

But I believe that, in fact, the British Ambassador's speech has been read with relief and gratitude by many millions of Germans who hate the idea of war as much as we do and who distrust the " wild men " in the National-Socialist party as much as we distrust our own Diehard Imperialists. After I returned from Berlin in January I pointed out that, since there were no more treaty clauses whose tearing up would unite opinion in Germany and divide it abroad, the Führer would have to decide whether to make isolation an end and not merely a method. The British re-armament programme has doubtless helped to dissuade him from hurrying down the road towards war. Sir Nevile's speech should help to decide him to follow that which leads towards co-operation. It is, in any case, safe to state that Herr Hitler's mind is not yet made up. The bombardment of Almeria and the haste with which he has sent his delegate back to the Non-Intervention Committee show that he is still influenced by men whose conceptions of policy are fundamentally opposed.

Why Franco Will Fail

For several months doubts about General Franco have been spreading through Germany so that not only the Reichswehr officers but vast sections of the ordinary public now admit that the German government put its money on a loser when the Spanish Civil War broke out. But most of us have backed the wrong horse some time in our lives and have admitted our blunder. If the Germans now loyally support genuine non-intervention they will find very strong and widespread pressure to keep the Russians on the straight and narrow path, for there is no more foolish error than to believe that criticism of German policy in Spain is dictated by an enthusiasm for that of Russia. The criticism comes from the fact that German

bombers were at work weeks before a single Russian aeroplane could be discovered on or over Spanish soil.

General Franco will lose in Spain (*pace* Mr. J. L. Garvin) because he is much more dependent than is Señor Negrin on foreign support, and anti-foreign feeling is growing steadily throughout that distressed country. He will lose because each day lessens his initial advantage in having all the trained and disciplined troops on his side. He will lose because the only solution for Spain is a federation of autonomous states and he still hesitates to recognise this fact which the Spanish government recognised from the early days of the war. He will lose, because Germany is not going to war for Spain and Italy is most unlikely to do so.

Signor Mussolini is much more involved in the adventure than Herr Hitler, and perhaps the most difficult of all international problems connected with Spain will prove to be that of the future of Majorca, where, whatever they may say to Mr. Eden, the Italians are determined to stay. But I believe that nothing has a greater influence on Italian policy today than the profound belief held in Rome that the British are determined, by war or bribery, to push the Italians out of Abyssinia again.

We in Great Britain know only too well that our motive for refusing to recognise Italian ownership of Abyssinia is not a desire to grab that difficult country for ourselves but is a timid lip-service to the principles of an international law we had not the courage to enforce. It is quite possible, however, that a frank confession that, in this particular case, we had allowed might to be right and had no intention of proving it to be wrong would greatly modify the fervour of Italian military leaders in Spain and of Italian broadcasters in the Near East. For it is high time we realised that Italy looks upon Great Britain, and not upon Republican Spain or Stalinist Russia, as the potential enemy.

A Chance is At Hand

"It is said by some," writes Captain A. L. Kennedy, former Assistant Foreign Editor of *The Times*, in one of the wisest and most lucid books on Nazi Germany that has appeared in English,* "that every day gained is a gain for peace. I believe that to be a superficial

* Britain Faces Germany (Jonathan Cape 5/-)

and unreflecting view. The present tendency is for Britain and Germany to drift apart. A conscious effort is needed, and a supreme effort. There may not be another chance. The forces of armed conflict are growing too rapidly. War is being stamped again with the hall-mark of legitimacy, which had been erased from it in Paris in 1928. Men's will to fight is being deliberately stimulated."

This is all horribly true. Read the details of the British government's criminal cowardice in 1934 when the Germans were offering terms for the limitation of the control of armaments which sound quite fantastically favourable today and you will be left wondering whether the drift towards the reacceptance of war as an instrument of national policy can conceivably be checked. Men like Sir John Simon and Sir Samuel Hoare, greatly responsible, the one for the armament muddle, and the other for the greatest betrayal of the League, are still important members of the British cabinet. War is indeed being stamped again with the hall-mark of legitimacy.

But we are approaching one of those periods when public opinion can again make itself felt and even feared by politicians who understand only fear and compromise. If Herr Hitler is still hesitating in Germany every leader in every other country is appalled by the financial chaos towards which re-armament is leading. So favourable a moment for an attempt to bring Germany back to moderation is not likely to be repeated.

"If Great Britain and Germany," writes Captain Kennedy, "could settle their differences—there is no need for an alliance or anything like it—the present disintegrating process would almost certainly be arrested. The union of British and German (and other) efforts would exercise a vital influence upon events and might just turn the scale in favour of restoring prosperity (of which the elements are ready to hand) and a League System, instead of permitting the spread of bankruptcy and ungodliness, and a *sauve qui peut* among the nations."

After the Imperial Conference

The Imperial Conference is over. We have as yet no measure of its success, for no conference in my memory has been held in such secrecy, some of which has been absurd and some probably necessary. For it is clear that there are still doubts in the Dominions about the sincerity with which officials in Whitehall respect the Statute of

Westminster. Every delegate has argued that the subjects discussed would much more easily become bitter party issues in the Dominion parliaments if they reached the decision stage in London than if they were left so vague that the most sensitive nationalist in Canberra, Cape Town or elsewhere could consider them without prejudice.

Quite certainly the progress on the reduction of tariffs has not been great enough to enable, or to induce, the British government to reach an immediate and far-reaching trade agreement with the United States. Much of the political value of that document will have gone before plenipotentiaries of both governments sign along the dotted line. On this issue, as on defence and the future of the League of Nations, there has been less progress than one desired but there has been more than one expected. And the world has been considerably impressed to discover that states bound together by such slender threads, and separated by such wide economic and geographical divisions, can, nevertheless, maintain that loose federation which it is the aim of League supporters to establish between a much larger number of states. At a time when every constructive step must be gratefully emphasised the Imperial Conference deserves its pat on the back.

"Heil Hitler"—in Austria

Anxiety over Spain has made anxiety over Austria a secondary affair, but Vienna is still turning out its supply of political stories. Chancellor Schuschnigg and his foreign minister, Dr. Guido Schmidt, according to one of these stories, were travelling in a train from Vienna to Munich on an official visit to the Führer. "I wonder," said the Chancellor, "whether this fellow Hitler is really as popular as they say. I am going to try an experiment."

As the train drew out of the station, Dr. von Schuschnigg threw open the window and called out: "Heil Hitler." Everybody on the platform responded loudly. "Amazing," said the Chancellor to his foreign minister and received an embarrassed reply: "But we are not yet out of Austria, sir." That station was Salzburg.

BLOOMSBURY JOTTING

On the other hand, whereas the mouths of Salvador Dali's women are devoured by ants, we find those of Roland Penrose only happily infested with butterflies.—*Paul Nash, on Surrealism,* "*News Chronicle,*" London.

COMPLETE AMUSEMENT GUIDE

SUNDAY.

GREAT BRITAIN sews up Spain's *cordon sanitaire*,
French banks break the back of the *Front Populaire*,
The Rome-Berlin axis puts states in a spin,
And the Little Entente is uneasy within.

MONDAY.

Schacht showers on Danubia the boon of Reich trade,
Von Neurath is voted *de trop* in Belgrade,
The *Queen Mary* leaves dry-dock as Queen of the Sea,
And U.S.A. strikers are making whoopee.

TUESDAY.

The Little Entente shares identical views,
Spain's naval patrols are transferred to canoes,
Japan with acclaim joins the peacemakers' ring,
And Cathleen na Hooligan blows up a King.

WEDNESDAY.

Great Britain's prosperity booms at the peak,
The Chancellor cancels the tax of the week,
Half the Little Entente gives the Nazi salute,
And citizen Stalin is off on a shoot.

THURSDAY.

The Windsors are offered the Austrian crown,
Geneva breaks up, and world trade-talks break down,
The Duce earns Hitler's *ur-nordische* badge,
And Congress in India gives the razz to the Raj.

FRIDAY.

The charm of Ciano disarms Budapest,
Newspapers all over the world are suppressed,
The Balkans dissolve and announce a fresh start,
And the Little Entente keeps on falling apart.

SATURDAY.

Esthonia plans to become self-contained,
Reich sovereignty over all *Wurst* is regained,
The Solomon Islands make ready for war—
And the Little Entente is the same as before.—REYNARD.

FOREIGN BODIES

by FLOODLIGHT

All the world likes to read gossip about other people. Unlike film stars, neither statesmen nor diplomats hire publicity agents to tell the world their taste in toothpaste or their views on the modern girl. Hence the little human eccentricities that lurk behind the imposing figures officially presented to the world are seldom known. These personal notes aim at giving flesh and blood to the men whose names appear so often in our political articles

Labour Spokesman

OUR chief contributor this month, Alexander Kerensky, the radical lawyer who for some months governed a great empire, was born with a gift of tongues. Before the Revolution he had worked his way far enough up in Russian socialist circles to be spokesman of the Labour group in the Duma ; but, for all his zeal and sincerity, nobody ever looked on him as a potential leader.

The Crowded Hour

All was changed with the upheaval of 1917. Kerensky's eloquence made him useful as a figurehead ; his powers of speech inflamed the masses. When the Tauride Palace, the seat of the Duma, was invaded by the mob, he suddenly came into his element, bobbing up on all sides, speaking, exhorting, saving Tsarist ministers from the crowd, tearing open packets of secret treaties or throwing down before the eyes of his astonished colleagues bundles of rouble notes saved from some institute threatened with plunder.

Dizzy Heights

After a short spell as War Minister in the Cabinet of the Liberal Prince Lvoff, Kerensky became Prime Minister on his own account. The serious illness which afflicted him at the time hampered in no way the vigour of his support for the Allied cause. But his whirlwind tour of the front could only have a momentary effect, as the Russian army, partly owing to his own decrees, was already disentegrated beyond repair.

Poetry and Prose

For some time the flamboyant orator continued to find enthusiastic audiences. His sense of theatre, his quick movements

and striking gestures, made people forget his inability to act ruthlessly. But while he was losing himself in a mist of glamorous phrases and plunging from self-confidence to fits of despair, the forces of extremism, the Bolsheviks under Lenin and Trotsky, were gathering strength.

In comparison, Kerensky was an emotional idealist; take, for example, his outburst to the Grand Duke Michael after persuading him to renounce the succession to the throne. "Your Highness," he cried, "you are a noble man. I will say everywhere that you are a noble man." As one critic drily remarked, "Kerensky's poetry was in poor harmony with the prose of the decision."

The Lightning Strikes

Kerensky's last night in the Winter Palace was long and painful. Power had slipped from him that he was helpless to retrieve. Only an American diplomatic car and a false passport issued by the British Agent, Bruce Lockhart, saved him from violent death where shortly before he had believed himself the leader of a nation.

Today Kerensky lives in Paris and edits a small newspaper. He has also written a book defending his attitude towards the Tsar after the abdication. His brief moment of fame still dazzles him; addressing a meeting of Russian emigrés the other day, he began with the question: "Why are you here and not in Russia?" After a pause he went on: "Stalin is to blame"; then, "and so am I."

Romance of a Renegade

"We need a despot." So young Lieutenant Tukhachevsky of the aristocratic Semenoff regiment told his fellow prisoners of war at Ingolstadt in 1915. The despot has appeared in the shape of Stalin, and the brilliant young soldier who at 25 commanded the Red Army on the Volga has been crushed.

Tukhachevsky was one of those nightmare characters that emerge only in the glare of revolutions. At the age of 21 he came into a heavily mortgaged estate and a mass of debts contracted by dissolute ancestors. The War gave him the one chance of a career. When the Revolution broke out, there seemed better chances in the Bolshevik ranks than in the armies of Koltchak and Denikin. Although he had always expressed contempt for the Tsar and the degenerate nobility, he had been equally scornful of the revolutionaries and had an intense

hatred of Jews. But, once the die was cast, the renegade let no one doubt his loyalty to the new regime. After defeating the White Armies, he put down the revolt of the Cronstadt sailors with the utmost cruelty ; he had his own superior officer, Muravioff, shot for treason.

Universal War

A luxurious drawing-room car took him from front to front ; his leisure was spent in making violins and listening to Beethoven's ninth symphony on the gramophone. When his wife was accused of sending unauthorised supplies to her famine-stricken relations, he himself repudiated her and drove her to suicide. A few weeks later he married again.

A debauchee of action, he had little taste for peace. His pamphlet entitled " Class War " shows him to have upheld the Trotskyite theory that the Red Army should be a nucleus for revolutionary armies all over the world.

Red Rivals

The first split between him and Stalin occurred when the Red forces were invading Poland. Stalin was then a little known political agent with the army under Budyenny. Tukhachevsky, whose troops were exhausted by their advance, called on Budyenny to come to his assistance. But Budyenny and Stalin refused to listen, and Russia lost her chance of reconquering Poland largely through their anxiety to have a victory of their own.

After Trotsky's removal, Stalin took the opportunity of disgracing Tukhachevsky for the first time by sending him to an obscure provincial garrison. But his military qualities were needed for the reorganisation of the Red Army and he was recalled as Chief of Staff. Now Stalin has conferred on him the final disgrace that awaits every too independent subordinate in Russia.

Spanish Mushrooms

Civil wars keep throwing up new men like mushrooms and the newest is Señor Juan Negrin, Prime Minister of Spain. Unknown outside his own country, Señor Negrin has for a long time carried weight among Spanish socialists. Apart from politics, he has also made a name for himself as professor of biology at Madrid University.

Rewards of Loyalty

This cultured research student, in the late forties, has been a militant socialist ever since he was a young man. His loyalty received its reward when he was chosen to be president of the socialist group in the Cortes of 1933. Two years earlier he had been elected a deputy for the Canary Islands, the place of his birth. A further honour came his way when in the 1936 elections the Popular Front inscribed his name together with that of Largo Caballero on their list of seven candidates for the Madrid constituencies. All seven were elected.

Sinews of War

Señor Negrin first entered the Government last September as Finance Minister. No light task awaited him ; he had to organise the monetary side of the whole Government effort in the civil war. This included removing the Bank of Spain to Carthagena, taking urgent measures to maintain Spanish credit at home and abroad, and the financing of war material factories and imports from foreign countries. His efficiency in overcoming these difficulties quickly won him the respect of his colleagues, and it is not surprising that he should have since become Prime Minister.

Señor Negrin's socialism is said to be somewhat paler than the extreme views held by Largo Caballero ; he has always been a reformer rather than a revolutionary. Having travelled in many countries, he is a good internationalist.

General à l'Anglaise

The death of General Mola left room for a fresh star in the Franco constellation. The new commander-in-chief in the north is General Fiedel Davila, a veteran of the Spanish-American war. For many years a distinguished staff officer, he was promoted General for his services at Melilla in the Moroccan campaign. The revolution led to his retirement, which ended when General Franco appointed him chief of the Nationalist defence department. Later he became president of the technical state committee at Burgos.

Unlike his predecessor, he is short and wears a moustache. In character he is said to be a rather shy, silent type of soldier, described by a Spaniard as " something on the English pattern."

THE OPEN FORUM

THE DESTINY OF STALINISM
Tragedy Ahead

by ALEXANDER KERENSKY

In this section we publish, without necessarily sharing the views they express, articles from men of international fame. This month we feel that there will be particular interest in M. Kerensky's interpretation of the trend of events in Soviet Russia, in view of Stalin's new " purge " of generals and leaders of industry, which has shocked and bewildered the world. As Prime Minister of the Social-Democrat Government, which ruled Russia in early 1917, *before Lenin's October Revolution swept the Bolsheviks into power, M. Kerensky speaks with authority when comparing the Russia of today with that of twenty years ago*

IN the middle of May, 1937, an anarchist meeting was held in Paris and was attended by thousands of proletarians.

A Spanish delegate told the audience of recent political events in Barcelona. He described in indignant tones the persecutions, " torture" and death suffered by the Anarchists and the Trotskyists at the hands of the official Communists, or Stalinists. He ended his speech by exclaiming in Spanish : " Stalin must die ! " And the audience repeated in French : " Stalin must die."

Two or three years ago such an utterance at a proletarian meeting in Paris would have been highly improbable. The youthful revolutionary audience which the Anarchists gathered in May 1937, would have attended instead an official communist meeting, and would have exclaimed : " Long live Stalin ! Long live the Soviets ! "

What is the real meaning of this change of attitude in western revolutionary centres towards the " leader of world revolution " ?

The Spanish events, and especially the bitter strife in Barcelona,

help us to measure the evolution of Bolshevik dictatorship from Lenin in 1917 to Stalin in 1937.

What is going on in Spain? Roughly speaking, a democratic government is striving to defend the revolution against an armed military rebellion. The Spanish Communists, directed by Stalin's Comintern, have entered a democratic bourgeois coalition, and are defending "democratic liberties." The Anarchists and the Leninists (or Trotskyists, as they are now called) are trying to break away from the bourgeois democrats whom they consider as their "class-enemies."

This is why the Stalinists and the Trotskyists bitterly oppose one another in Spain. They are divided by mutual hatred, and terrorise one another.

Must a Trotskyist help the republicans to defend their freedom or must he seek to convert the revolution into a purely proletarian movement? That is the question.

Lenin's Tactics Abandoned

The Trotskyists answer clearly that their duty is to encourage a proletarian movement, for such were Lenin's tactics in 1917-18. And we are forced to admit that the Spanish Trotskyists are a hundred per cent. right.

In 1917, Lenin accepted an alliance with the Anarchists in order to convert the democratic revolution into a purely proletarian one. He adopted a *defeatist* position towards the war with Germany, preferring military defeat to an alliance with the "class-enemy."

In autumn 1917, this "class-enemy" was not represented by the Tsar and the land-owners (who had been overthrown *before* Lenin's arrival) but by the socialist-revolutionary and social-democratic parties, who had established a People's Republic in Russia. It can be truly said that, in 1937, Stalin prescribes to his agents and followers in Spain a tactic diametrically opposed to Lenin's instructions in 1917.

Since 1917, and up to the present day, Russia has been the leading spirit of the Western revolutionary movement. Unfortunately the Soviet hegemony was founded not on a profound knowledge of historical facts, but on various legends and on a highly superficial attitude towards the human truth lying behind history. And yet it is impossible to understand the phenomena called Stalinism and to

foresee its further development, without mastering two unquestionable historic facts :

Firstly, as I have already mentioned, Lenin founded his dictatorship through open war against the Republic and the working masses. He recognised as much himself on two occasions—on the day of his arrival in Petersburg, after the February Revolution, and on the eve of his October *coup d'état*. On both occasions he declared that " henceforth Russia is the freest country in the world, a country where the oppression of the masses has been definitely ended." And yet he did not hesitate to attack the very régime which had ended this oppression.

Secondly, having established his dictatorship with the aid of civil war, Lenin pursued aims diametrically opposed to those which Stalinists are actually pursuing in the West, and especially in Spain. In the official " History of the Civil War " published in Moscow, we read that Lenin worked against national defence in the name of proletarian internationalism, and that he sought to convert the imperialistic war into civil war.

Thus, we see that the Spanish Trotskyists and Anarchists are virtually applying Lenin's instructions, and consider that Stalin has betrayed " proletarian internationalism," and that he, therefore, deserves to die.

Stalin defends himself against these accusations ; he answers the Trotskyists' endless quotations from Lenin by other endless quotations from the same source. For, as everyone knows, Lenin found no difficulty in changing his views, and one may find in his works an exact formula to suit any occasion. Stalin's dogmatic and practical opportunism is but the extreme consequence of Bolshevik tactics. Lenin himself, were he still alive, would probably adopt the same attitude and renounce his " proletarian internationalism," just as in 1921 he put a stop to integral communism and proclaimed the so-called NEP (New Economic Policy).

Hopes of World Revolution

And yet, there is a profound difference between Lenin's NEP and Stalin's present system. When Lenin established " proletarian dictatorship " in Russia—a country with an immense peasant population and industrially undeveloped—he firmly believed in the approach

of world-revolution. This movement was to break out in the more advanced, industrialised and capitalistic states (first of all in Germany), so that the Russian revolutionary " vanguard " was soon to find support in other countries. But this hypothesis was slow to fulfil itself, whilst integral communism caused strong discontent and frequent disturbances amongst the peasants. After three years, this system brought about a famine, more terrible than any that had been witnessed in Russia since 1613. What was Lenin to do? He had not ceased to hope for a world revolution, but he was ready to be patient, and to allow for a " pause," a " breathing space."

Thus Lenin proclaimed the NEP, granting the population a certain economic freedom, at the same time maintaining the initial form of his political dictatorship. Following his instructions, Bukharin issued the slogan " Enrich yourselves "(imitating Louis XIV), whilst Zinovieff declared that Russia was to be allowed "to grow a little fatter."

Dangerous Prosperity

A miracle resulted ; economic semi-freedom awakened Russia's creative energies. In 1927, the prosperity of the Soviet Union equalled the highest stage of economic development reached by Russia in 1913. At the same time, the political activity of the peasant class grew from day to day. In the local Soviets and co-operative unions, the representatives of dictatorship were defeated. The possibility was even mentioned of forming a peasant party, and the idea was supported by Kameneff.

The " Dictatorship of the Proletariat " was threatened with engulfment by the so-called *petit bourgeois* elements ; there was no sign of world revolution breaking out either in Europe, or in Asia. But in Russia itself there were symptoms of growing opposition. The left wing of Lenin's old party, lead by Trotsky, declared that a " well fed " rural class was a danger to the dictatorial system ; the opposition urgently demanded the suppression of this class and the re-establishment of integral communism.

The system of planned economy, reasonable enough in itself, was made to serve a ruthless policy, the policy of the first Five Year Plan, and was turned into a system of cruel oppression and economic ruin.

In the beginning, Stalin mentioned with pride his plan of forced land collectivisation, which he called his own, " third " revolution.

But the results of this renewed experience of integral communism were even more terrible than the first. In the Ukraine alone, over five million perished from famine. The sensational trials of Zinovieff, Kameneff, Radek, Sokolnikoff, etc. (all of them champions of October), have fully brought to light the fact that in 1931-33, the old Bolsheviks, Lenin's truest lieutenants, were panic-stricken, and actually conspired to overthrow Stalin.

It was during those critical years of forced collectivisation that Stalin broke away from the ideological leaders of Lenin's old party. Thus began the period of so-called " Stalinism," whose ideology and quality profoundly differ from " Leninism."

Naturally, Stalin directed his first attack against the Party's left wing, for it was the left wing, inspired by Trotsky's fanatical demagogy, which had been responsible for the severe crisis of the first Five Year Plan.

Meaning of the Purges

Stalin ruthlessly pursued the destruction of the party ideology, and the " clean up " of the inner opposition. The " heroes of October " have been successively denounced as criminals and traitors. The official Soviet organ *The Bolshevik* (May 15, 1937) proclaims that the old Bolsheviks " proved to be the *most convenient agents* of such infamous crimes as spying, sabotage, terrorism, high treason, which have become during recent years the *current and favourite methods* directed against the socialist State of workmen and peasants." And Stalin's official organ further declares : " recent events have proved the existence of a *largely practised system of sabotage*, such as the wrecking of tools and machinery, incendiarism and the destruction of socialist property, especially of means of transport."

It is clear that Stalin's accusations, as well as those of the President of the Sovnarkom, Molotoff, are chiefly a method of " explaining away " and of hiding the ruin of the whole system of Soviet industry, transportation and agriculture. But these very accusations deal a deathly blow to the prestige of the Party, and especially to the official proletarian ideology which inspired it.

Meanwhile, Russia's population has become something very different from what it used to be in 1917-1923. Over 63 per cent. of this population know nothing of the conditions which existed before the war and the Revolution. Twenty years of Bolshevik dictatorship

have on the other hand inspired the Russian people with a profound distaste for communist ideology. The young generation does not only aspire towards material well-being, which it has never known, but also towards free, unofficial thought.

Having disavowed the old party ideal, Stalin is leading this new generation back to Russian ideals—Russian history, literature, art and religion. Proletarian internationalism is being replaced by patriotic and national slogans.

Curiously enough, this resurrection of national ideals is serving the dictator's aims. The old proletarian spirit, the call to arms, in order " to storm Berlin and Warsaw " are dead. Today, Germany and Japan are eagerly watching for the moment when Russia will be ripe for a new dismemberment, a second Brest-Litovsk. The hour

Red Army Commander: "RIGHT TURN!"

Political Commissars: "Aha! A Counter revolutionary!"

"Simplicissimus," Munich.

Note: Communist Party members have been attached to the Army in order to keep it up to the Bolshevik mark.

has come to think of national defence, and patriotism has become a vital necessity.

But this is not enough. The international menace has obliged Stalin to enter upon an alliance with the " bourgeois " democratic States, and to defend a " united front." In accordance with the aims of Soviet diplomacy, Stalin has proclaimed " the most democratic constitution in the world." Let us note that Article 126 of this Constitution, imitating Hitler's system, grants the population a secret ballot vote, but leaves the selection of candidates to the monopolistic and exclusive Communist Party.

Stalin declares that " our land is the land of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, governed by a single party, the Communist Party, which does not and cannot share its power with other parties " (*The Bolshevik*, May 1, 1937).

This combination of democracy and dictatorship, which is practically speaking a sheer impossibility, is one of the most typical traits of Stalinism.

The Personal Dictatorship

Such a combination—the " mixing up " of two political systems—is in itself an extremely dangerous game. Stalin knows all too well that the " Proletarian Revolution " is extinct (and this is the great difference between Leninism and Stalinism). And, knowing as much, Stalin continually repeats that the Soviet Union is a " classless society," which has definitely freed itself from the fetters of capitalism. Yet he goes on to say that whilst the classes have been destroyed, the struggle against the " class-enemies " is becoming even more bitter. This idea of " class-strife " is necessary, inasmuch as it allows Stalin to maintain the formula of " Dictatorship of the Proletariat," which today practically means Stalin's *personal* dictatorship.

True, the Communist Party still enjoys its monopoly, but it is a very different party from the one which existed in Lenin's days. It has become Stalin's *own* party ; only those who admit Stalin's political autocracy, and accept Stalin's economic programme, can become its members. The others have been ruthlessly cast out and replaced.

Stalinism is a formidable apparatus of dictatorship, an instrument of terror, a political system which has been gradually emptied of all its former ideological meaning. Stalinism practically means the

destruction of Leninism at the hands of his direct successor. But what is to happen further, what is the ultimate issue of this evolution ?

At present, the Soviet oligarchy, which shares Stalin's power, is composed of six men ; two former ministers, Kaganovitch and Molotoff, two Marshals, Voroshiloff and Egoroff, two party-secretaries, Akuloff and Ejoff, the latter having replaced Yagoda at the head of the police.

Those who are well informed concerning conditions in Moscow are of the opinion that the influence of the military staff is even stronger than that of the Central Committee ; we also know that the political organs of the army are controlled by the Minister of War. A few months ago one could speak of the " Fascisation of Bolshevism " ; to-day, it would be more correct to call this process " the militarisation of Bolshevism."

A bitter strife is actually going on amongst the army leaders. The group Stalin-Voroshiloff-Ejoff is struggling against another group, as yet unknown to us. High officials are being hastily replaced and party bureaucrats demoted.* The entire political and bureaucratic apparatus is panic-stricken, whilst the economic situation is growing *from bad to worse*. Stalin, himself, having broken away from the old party, the political police and the Red Army, finds himself in an extremely isolated position.

Ruin Ahead

Russia's Dictator can maintain himself for a time, hiding his autocracy behind the words of democracy. But Russia needs something more than words. Russia needs real liberty for, as the Moscow trials have amply proved, without liberty the State's economic structure is condemned to ruin, and becomes the prey of ruthless and unscrupulous officials.

This is why it appears to me that the destiny of Stalinism and of Stalin himself is doomed to be tragic. For between two systems, dictatorship and democracy, which he vainly seeks to combine, a dictator will always prefer the former.

But I am firmly convinced that Stalinism marks the ultimate stage of Bolshevism, the eclipse of Proletarian Internationalism, which has for so long threatened Russia.

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* Written just prior to the execution of Marshal Tukhatchevsky and the seven other Red Army Chiefs. M. Kerensky referred in a footnote to their arrest as symptomatic.

FROM A GENEVA NOTEBOOK

by ULYSSES

(*Our Geneva Correspondent*)

Do-Nothing Britain

THE renewed appeal of the Republican Government of Spain against German and Italian intervention in the Civil War came before the Council of the League at the end of May. The net result of the meeting was that Spain received no help at all from the League, but that she derived considerable propaganda benefit from the speeches made by her representative, Señor del Vayo.

At the end of the meeting, the Council adopted a resolution supporting the British Government's schemes for securing the withdrawal of all non-Spanish combatants from the war, deplored the use of certain methods of warfare and regretted that the non-Intervention Committee had not yet met with complete success in its efforts.

The most striking feature of the meeting and the discussions which went on about it in private, as well as of the Spanish accusations made at the Council table, was the manner in which, in the vast, majority of cases, Italy rather than Germany was singled out for blame. The reason for this distinction was generally supposed in Geneva to be that an agreement had been made in Paris between Señor del Vayo and the British and French that if he handled Germany delicately, he would obtain some satisfaction—only of the moral sort, of course—in his charges against the Italians. The point of this was the belief in British circles that Germany might be willing to withdraw from Spain—a belief carefully fostered by Marshal von Blomberg in the talks he had in London during the Coronation celebrations. If all the blame were thrown on Italy, Germany might withdraw from Spain without loss of face, and as Mussolini is obliged for the sake of his prestige to keep on to the bitter end with his struggle in Spain, there might have been a chance of giving the Berlin-Rome axis a nasty twist. This was what the British came to Geneva to do, and inasmuch as they were able to persuade both the Spanish Government and the Council to leave the Germans alone they were successful. Unhappily, immediately after the Council session ended there came the news of the shelling of Almeria, and Mr. Eden's chess-board

moves, for the sake of which all League principles had been jettisoned, looked simply silly.

They looked especially silly in view of the double attitude taken by the British Government. Lip service is paid to the League in public, but the British delegation in Geneva was careful to point out that what it wanted to do was to muzzle the Council, and get everything hushed up and returned in safety to the Non-intervention Committee which then, according to them, would be able to continue its successful efforts to enforce the non-intervention agreements.

The most notorious of these attempts to prevent the Council members from expressing views likely to offend Hitler and Mussolini —for, although it had been decided to put nearly all the blame on Italy, it was also decided that that blame should not be too heavy— was the incident between Mr. Eden and Mr. Jordan, the delegate of New Zealand.

Much has already been written about this, and much more is likely to be written in the near future. It was a particularly painful business for the friends of Mr. Eden, for that section of Geneva opinion which dislikes or distrusts him could simply say " I told you so " when reports were received that Mr. Eden had succeeded in dissuading Mr. Jordan from making a vigorous speech in defence of the Spanish republic, and from presenting a resolution declaring that Germany and Italy had infringed Article X of the Covenant by violating Spain's territorial integrity and political independence. Mr. Eden certainly brought a great deal of pressure to bear on Mr. Jordan. Whether he exceeded legitimate bounds cannot be definitely established. Certainly nearly all his opponents and the opponents of the present British foreign policy in Geneva were convinced that he did. The more so as circumstantial accounts of what happened were forthcoming from persons now engaged in London in denying that there ever was any incident at all.

Muzzling the British Press

The case against Mr. Eden, in the minds of these people, was strengthened by the peculiar behaviour of the British delegation throughout the Council session. It is always difficult to criticise, even indirectly, honourable and loyal civil servants, engaged in doing their duty as they see it. What members of the British delegation

did do at Geneva, they did because of the policy decided in advance in Downing Street, but what they did do was thoroughly bad, individually and collectively.

The treatment of the British Press was most unusual and, garnished with a great deal of exaggeration, has served to stir up further anti-Eden and anti-British feeling in Geneva. The Press representatives were spoken to (though not by Mr. Eden) in tones contrasting strikingly with the tact and diplomacy which the British delegation in Geneva habitually uses to put before British correspondents its point of view.

Discourtesy to the Dominions

Complaints were also made by Dominion delegations in Geneva that they were treated with gross discourtesy by members of the British delegation responsible for keeping them informed, and that, in addition, the information that they did get was on occasion simply not true.

Altogether, though these grievances may seem petty compared with the scale upon which events are developing in the world today, it was a bad session, for these grievances are symptomatic either of a gross dereliction of duty by Foreign Office officials, or else of a decision by the British Government that it is a good idea to deceive and bully Dominion representatives and give "suggestions" to the British Press which were in their tone strikingly like the orders given to the Italian Press by the Fascist Government. However, there is the very real and vital consolation that the "suggestions" were rejected almost unanimously by the British correspondents to whom they were made.

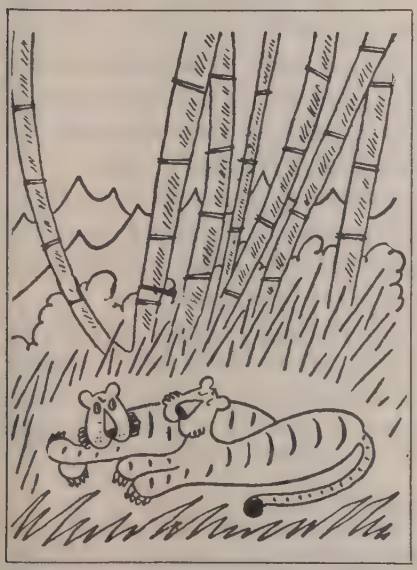
And there ends, for the time being, the League's official concern with the Spanish Civil War. The war goes on, and Italian troops continue their operations. At the present time there is little that contradicts the confident assertions of General Franco's agents in Geneva that victory will be his—the only contradiction being the lesson of history that when the Spanish worker and the Spanish peasant fight for something that they believe to be theirs by right, then they can, cost what it may, eventually bring their antagonists to surrender.

In the face of the killing that is going on now, and in the face of

the threat of more killing which is every day coming nearer and nearer, British policy is still the same. " Do Nothing—Wait . . . and Hope " is the slogan to which practical application was given by the British delegation at this last meeting of the Council.

All the hope which can be held out by Britain is that a sufficient number of millions of pounds may have been spent by her on her armaments that no one will dare to attack her. A dreadful state of armed peril may be achieved, but there is really nothing at all to justify the confident expectation of the British Foreign Office that all the world's problems are going to be settled by the rearmament programme.

Nor has the other big Geneva meeting of the past month—the Twenty-third Session of the International Labour Conference—shown any sign of a forward-looking attitude by the British Government to the problems which have to be faced. In foreign affairs, and in industrial and economic matters alike, the British standpoint, as seen from Geneva, is simply to do nothing.



"Prager Presse," Prague.

"Kindly remember, young man, that my papa is the Viceroy of India's bedside rug."

"Dublin Opinion."

"My son is playing Beethoven this evening."
"Does he expect to win?"

That this is the case is shown clearly by both sets of speeches delivered at Geneva at these recent meetings by Mr. Eden and by Mr. Ernest Brown, the Minister of Labour. Mr. Brown came to Geneva specially to talk at the general debate on the annual report of the Director of the International Labour Organisation, Mr. Harold Butler. When he spoke the British Minister confined himself to uttering, in his own inimitable fashion, a series of platitudes, and made no reference at all to the matters that are on the agenda of the Conference —notably the application of the forty-hour week to the textile, printing and chemical industries, as well as the raising of the minimum age for the employment of children from fourteen to fifteen.

Planning Wanted

The debates in this session of the Conference have been noteworthy for two things—first, the general measure of the return to prosperity which has been reported by delegates from all over the world and, second, the nearly universal belief that this prosperity is certain to prove only transitory unless immediate action is taken. A few employers' and government representatives have had the hardihood to tell the Conference that they do not believe in economic planning, but the vast majority have declared, in so many words, that unless they have plenty of planning, very soon, then the bubble of this return to a better state of world trade will be quickly pricked and that the next depression will be very much worse than the last.

However, there is nothing to suggest that anything is going to be done by more than a few enlightened governments—and it has been made quite clear that this is a problem that has to be tackled on a world scale. And there is no sign that this will be done.

Altogether May and June have been discouraging months in Geneva. Complete passivity in the face of great perils alike political and economic has been the keynote of almost all that has been happening. Britain's representatives have taken the lead in urging that this attitude be adopted.

NOT THAT ONE

General Ludendorff : " I take the old Teutons as my example in everything ; their heroic heathen faith is my law "—all except the custom whereby army chiefs fell on their own swords after a lost battle.—" *Nebelspalter*," *Rohrschach.*

WORLD AIR LINKS ~

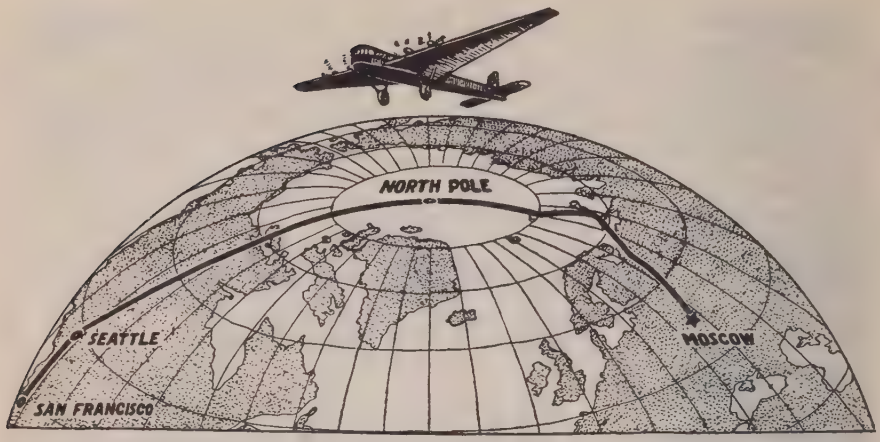
The last links in the chain of airways round the world are being forged. Recent weeks have seen big advances made, the most dramatic being the establishment by Soviet airmen and scientists of a station on an ice floe at the North Pole for the study of conditions facing airmen flying from Moscow to San Francisco. The first trial flights of American and English machines over the North Atlantic, which herald the establishment of a passenger service from London to New York, are also due as we go to Press

VIA THE NORTH POLE TO AMERICA

From the "Journal de Moscou"

TWO air lines connecting the Soviet Union with the United States are under discussion.

The first would start at Moscow (passing over Scandinavia and Iceland), crossing the eastern states of North America, and finishing at New York and Washington. The second line would connect Russia with the western states of America.



"Moscow Daily News"

Now that a station has been established at the North Pole, it will probably be the Moscow-North Pole-Seattle-San Francisco route that will be followed for the first air-crossings between these two great countries.

The Arctic station at the North Pole has abundant information for the organisation of this aerial link. The pilot that undertakes the flight from Moscow to San Francisco will be able to acquire all the information he needs in the very heart of the Arctic. The systematic observations of the Soviet officials who have taken up quarters at the North Pole will form an exact chart of meteorological conditions for flights during the different periods of the Polar summer.

It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that we shall be able to discover the laws that govern the appearance or disappearance of fogs. It is equally possible that we shall be able to gauge the exact dimensions of polar cloud banks. The pilots will know in advance at what altitude to fly in every sort of weather.

Observations at the Polar Station will also finally destroy the legend that no reliance can be placed on the compass in the Polar region. The chart of magnetic deviations that the observers will eventually draw up will make it no longer necessary for airmen to look to the position of the sun for guidance. Orientation by the sun forces the pilot to fly above the clouds. With the help of the chart of magnetic deviations he will be able to fly at all altitudes, relying

"Planet News"

OFF ON A GREAT ADVENTURE

Professor Otto Schmidt (centre), hero of the Chelyuskin epic and leader of the Polar expedition, with I. D. Papanin, chief of the band of scientists, and M. V. Vodopyanov, pilot, before starting on their flight to the top of the world.

entirely on the apparatus on his switchboard. This will greatly simplify the technique of trans-Arctic flying.

The study of magnetic storms in the polar region will produce the answers to many questions of such paramount importance as the establishment of radio-beacons.

Ice Menace Overcome

These trans-Arctic flights are extremely dangerous. The controls very easily become iced. Soviet aviation has discovered ways of warding off this menace, and these methods can be extensively applied in trans-polar crossings.

It is still premature to talk of a regular service on this air-route. Intermediary aerodromes are, as yet, non-existent.

The multi-engined aeroplanes (passenger and cargo) that fly this route will have to have tremendous range. The weather may force the pilot to change his route at a moment's notice. Capacity is of the utmost importance. An aeroplane that can only carry a limited cargo

is in danger of becoming merely a kind of flying petrol tank and could be of no economic advantage.

Aeroplanes are needed specially fitted to land on the ice. They must be able to make the crossings at great speed and height.

The Moscow-San Francisco air-route has entered the realm of reality. It will be the shortest connecting link between Europe and America, only about 6,250 miles.

SECRETS OF THE POLE
Examining the "Weather Kitchen"

by E. MIKLASHEVSKY

(*Chief Engineer of the Polar Department of the Aerographic Institute of the Air Fleet*)

From "Moscow Daily News"

ONE of the chief problems of the Soviet expedition to the North Pole is the study of the weather in the region of the North Pole. We possess at present almost no data on the weather in that region, as the observations of explorers who reached the North Pole were of such short duration that very little was furnished by them.

The basic weather data for the Polar region is obtained from meteorological stations in the far north, the Soviet station on Rudolf Island (Archipelago of Franz Josef Land) and the Norwegian station on Spitzbergen. But these two stations are about 625 miles away from the Pole.

To cover the region of the North Pole with a network of meteorological stations is one of the essential problems which must be solved in order to find the key to the weather of the entire northern hemisphere. The Central Administration of the Northern Sea Route organised in recent years a number of Polar meteorological stations, which surround the Pole in a close semi-circle on the Soviet side of the Arctic. But the meteorological stations are rather rare on the American side. No observations whatever are carried on at the Pole itself, and the region of the Pole remains so far the "mysterious weather kitchen" of the northern hemisphere.

From the above it is clear what tremendous significance will attach to the organisation of meteorological observations at the North Pole.

If these observations are conducted, any incipient change of the weather in the centre of the Polar region will at once be noted, its possible effect on the northern hemisphere will be taken into consideration, and weather forecasts will become considerably more reliable. There will be fewer cases of aeroplanes rushing unexpectedly into storm, fog and low clouds. There will be less loss of agricultural produce in our fields due to premature harvesting.

In order that the meteorological observations at the Pole may be of substantial usefulness, it is essential that they be conducted during a fairly long period.

Observations on land alone will not suffice. Of the utmost interest for weather forecasting, and especially for aviation, are phenomena in the air at some altitude above the earth. In the improved aerological instruments known as radio balloons the indications of the meteorological instruments in the air are automatically transmitted by radio to the earth. In simpler instruments automatic recording appliances are used.

How the Ice Moves

Of great scientific and practical significance will be the work of the Polar scientific station in studying the Arctic Sea. The water and ice are constantly in motion. The ice cover of the Arctic Sea, according to available data, moves all the time in a direction from the Bering Sea to the straits between Spitzbergen and Greenland.

It is as yet impossible to tell the movements of the water in the central part of the Arctic Ocean owing to the absence of necessary observations. It is quite clear, however, that the currents of the Arctic Sea, their changes from year to year, and the movement of the Polar ice floes exercise a very great influence on the ice situation along the Northern Sea Route. When the Arctic Ocean has been studied, it will be easier to predict the ice situation for the next year, and it will be easier to choose the most convenient route amid the ice floes for the convoying of vessels.

The station at the Pole will also have to carry out a series of hydrological observations. It will have to study the movement of ice near the Pole, the character and structure of the ice cover. It will

have to observe the sea currents at various depths. It will have to study the temperature and salinity of sea waters near the Pole, so as to ascertain from whence the water has flowed.

After the ill-starred Polar flight of the dirigible *Italia* in 1928, the attack on the Pole was given up by European countries. Most of them are not in a mood for Polar exploration just now. Only the land of victorious Socialism continues regularly to advance on the North Pole, and there is no doubt whatever that the credit of scientific mastery of the North Pole will belong to us.

SYMBOLS OF LIFE

From "Pravda," Moscow

THE Soviet airmen have stormed the North Pole and captured it. A new page has been added to the glorious history of Soviet aviation. A new chapter has been written in the history of the conquest of nature by man. In letters of gold the future historians of mankind will inscribe this generous contribution of the brave Soviet explorers to the treasury of human knowledge.

While the Soviet planes were courageously fighting against formidable obstacles set up by nature, German bombers were wiping out peaceful cities in Spain, destroying age-old cultural monuments, mowing down with machine-gun fire defenceless women and children. The black wings of the fascist airplanes have become a dark symbol of death, destruction, horror and vandalism. . . . The bright wings of the Soviet, Stalinist planes are a symbol of life, creation, peace and culture.

NORTH POLE MENUS

From the "Journal de Moscou"

THE Institute of Public Nourishment has prepared a stock of food sufficient to last the settlers who will winter at the Pole for two years. Some of the articles have been specially treated by a pressure process—cream, butter, caviare, cheese, chocolate, etc. Then come a number of concentrated products : 1,000 kilograms of meat and poultry, and 150 kilograms of soup (beetroot, cabbage, etc.). Fifty

head of cattle, 5,500 chickens and 3 tons of vegetables and other foodstuffs were used in the manufacture of these concentrated products.

The foundation of the settlers' daily rations are two tablets, weighing 170 grammes each, containing chicken that has been first roasted and then dried, with pork fat, and cooked and dried vegetables.

These tablets are better than the pemmican with which Amundsen, Scott and Peary equipped themselves for their arctic and antarctic expeditions. Pemmican is a mixture of dried meat and fat. It has to be cooked before eating, and is, besides, very monotonous fare.

Soviet pemmican has all the properties of ordinary pemmican ; but, in addition, it has a very good taste, and one does not get sick of it. In ten or fifteen minutes it can be made into soup. Should no fire be available, it can be eaten with bread or cake. Two tablets of Soviet pemmican contain 2,200 calories.

The North Pole settlers will have four meals a day, and each meal will consist of three or four dishes.

OVER THE PACIFIC BY AIR

From the " Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," Berlin

To America belongs the credit for the air conquest of the Pacific. For some months now giant liners have been flying between California and China, and a side-line to New Zealand is in the experimental stage

WE have received an envelope which is interesting both from the point of view of world trade and from that of philately, for it was sent by the first West-East flight over the Pacific from Hong Kong via Manila and the American islands of Guam, Wake Island, Midway Island, and Hawaii to San Francisco. The letter was posted and registered at Shanghai on the 26th of April, arrived at San Francisco on 4th May and on 18th May at 9.10 was stamped at Berlin post office S.W.68.

The airline now opened over the Pacific was very carefully planned by Pan-American Airways. All the big aeroplanes installed are called " Clippers " ; the first which opened the West-East service was the " Hong Kong Clipper." This plane arrived at Hong Kong from San Francisco on the 28th of April. The next objective was a

weekly airmail service between America and China. With the opening of the air service between the U.S.A. and China, a year after the Chinese air service had been connected with the European network, the last link in the chain of the round-the-world airmail service was forged.

"World Trade," Paris

PAN-AMERICAN AIRWAYS TRANS-PACIFIC ROUTE

The course to be covered by the aeroplanes is seen in the accompanying sketch map. The side-line from San Francisco to New Zealand is still in the experimental stage. Instead of a 19-day journey by steamer, the distance will be covered in four days by aeroplane, with intermediate landings at Honolulu, Kingman Reef and Pago Pago. The regular passenger service will begin in six months' time.

The trans-Pacific airline cost a great deal. A million dollars was spent on the sea-airport of Wake Island and half that sum on that of Midway Island. It is true that the advantages of this expenditure will not be confined to the civil air-service, for it is of the highest strategic importance in the event of war. By the possession of these bases America puts herself within flying range of the Japanese islands north of the equator.

In about two years Martin-Clipper aeroplanes with sleeping cabins, will be put into service ; these will have a top speed of 350 kilometres per hour. The fare for the entire trip is about £210, about twice as much as passage on a first-class steamer.

The schedule for the East-West flight from San Francisco is as follows : The entire flight with stops, six days. Departure from San Francisco on Wednesday. Arrival in Honolulu on Thursday, the longest single stretch. In Honolulu 24 hours' stop for inspection and rest. On Friday, about 10 hours to Midway Island, a coral reef, where a hotel has been built. A night is spent there, and on Saturday off to little Wake Island where there is also a newly-erected hotel. Sunday to Guam and Monday to Manila. Arrival on Tuesday with connection to Hong Kong.

From the outset there has been a very large demand for accommodation.

TRAGEDY ON THE AIRWAYS
The Value of Blind Flying

From " The Sydney Mail," Australia

Disasters have not yet been eliminated from civil aviation, but the latest inventions in blind flying remove the worst terrors of fog and cloud. One of the most marvellous of the new devices now being adopted all over the world is that of the German Lorenz blind landing system, described here

THE Commonwealth Government has decided to amend the air navigation regulations to compel interstate passenger 'planes to be fitted with two-way wireless equipment. In addition, direction-finding appliances are to be installed at Sydney, Brisbane, and Mel-

bourne. This decision was reached following the latest major tragedy on the Australian airlines—the loss of five lives when the Stinson mail 'plane disappeared for over a week.

The Commonwealth Government has had to face a storm of criticism over its failure to provide adequate ground organisation on the Australian air routes, and for not insisting on the installation of wireless in the past. The mysterious disappearance of the *Southern Cloud* in 1931, when on a regular flight from Sydney to Melbourne, first directed attention to the need for radio to keep in touch with an aeroplane lost in a storm. The value of wireless in guiding a pilot through rain, fog, or darkness was also dramatically demonstrated during the Centenary Air Race when the Dutch entrant, the huge Douglas airliner, was lost in the night over southern New South Wales and Victoria. On that occasion the pilots sent out continuous wireless calls asking for their position.

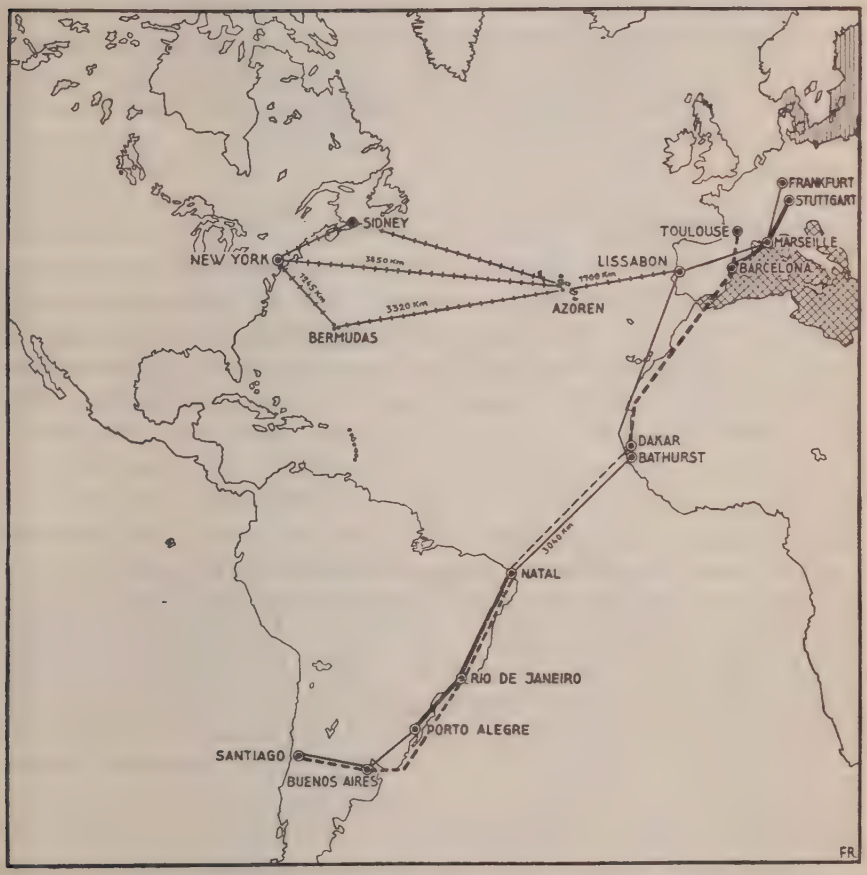
Down to Earth in Fog

It will be seen, therefore, that the present demand for the installation of wireless on all passenger 'planes is not a new departure. Wireless as an aid to flying has been in use for a number of years, and in America and Europe remarkable accuracy has been achieved in guiding an aeroplane right down to earth by means of the radio beam, even when the weather conditions have been so bad that the pilot could not see more than ten yards in front of him.

As the result of experiments conducted over the last twelve months, it is now announced that the Lorenz directional beam and blind-flying system is to be developed on the Australian airways. A simple explanation of how the scheme operates is of interest. A German scientist, who has carried out innumerable experiments, has stated that the system is based on the theory that wireless waves are like ripples in a pool of water, which radiate outwards when an object is dropped in the centre. In wireless these radiating ripples are kept under control. A transmitter sends out deformed radio beams which provide a flight path to and from the aerodrome, and by using suitable instruments a pilot is able to follow this path even at night-time, and is provided with an indication of his lateral and vertical position even though he cannot see outside the cabin of his machine.

In Europe one side of the beam sends out a series of long dashes

in morse, and the other side a series of short dots. Both systems are supplemented by two marker beacons, transmitting upwards at



AIR TRANSPORT COMPANIES	Laboratory Areas	Section of Line in Service at 31-12-33	Scheduled Air Service at 1-12-36	Trial Flights in 1936
DEUTSCHE LUFTHANSA				
AIR FRANCE				

Deutsche Lufthansa map from "World Trade," Paris

ATLANTIC AIRWAYS

Across the South Atlantic, German and French machines have been running a regular postal service for years. With the use of a base on the west coast of Ireland reserved for English and American Companies in collaboration, the Germans have turned to the Azores and Bermudas for their trial flights over the North Atlantic

carefully arranged distances from the airport, to be used in conjunction with a previously reset sensitive altimeter. By flying on a memorised series of flying and engine speeds, the pilot is able to provide the correct approach angle after crossing the first market beacon at a pre-determined height. By reading the altimeter at the instant of passing the first beacon the pilot learns his exact height, and, knowing the distance to the next beacon, is able to adjust his angle of glide to bring him over the second beacon at a suitable height to complete the landing.

Two-way Telephony

In addition to the directional radio, it is proposed that all transport 'planes in Australia be fitted with two-way wireless telephony. This will enable the pilots to keep in touch with ground stations during the whole of the time they are in the air. They will be able to receive weather reports at intervals and obtain all the necessary information as to conditions ahead.

AMBULANCE 'PLANES

The Qantas company is converting two D.H. Fox Moth 'planes into ambulance 'planes at the Archerfield aerodrome for service in the far west. At present the company has two similar machines operating from Longreach and Cloncurry, and the additional two will mean a wider service. The 'planes are capable of carrying a pilot, a patient, and a doctor or nurse, who will be seated at the head of the patient. Recently a woman who tripped and shot herself near the heart while running down the steps of her house in Cracow to shoot a death-adder was brought by one of these aerial ambulances to Brisbane, and was successfully operated on.—*Sydney Mail.*

NOW WE KNOW

If women had not gone on reducing diets the recent world depression would never have occurred, Professor Norman W. DeWitt of Victoria College, told the Board of Trade Club in the King Edward Hotel last night.—*Toronto Daily Star*, quoted by *New Republic*, N.Y.

WE QUITE UNDERSTAND

A Milwaukee farmer has murdered his wife and his eight children by blowing up his house with a stick of dynamite.

The murderer, John Waszac, confessed that he decided to blow up his family in a moment of depression after a long day's work, because his wife and his children were getting on his nerves by singing and dancing to the wireless.—*Dépêche de Toulouse.*

NO WAR!

From "Der Angriff" (organ of Dr. Goebbels), Berlin, 2.6.37

What is Germany's attitude towards non-intervention? Here one of the leading Nazi papers advocates isolation of the conflict, and defends the Almeria affair

A FEW shots only need be fired somewhere one fine day, and we shall have war again in Europe! Remember Sarajevo! The act of a lunatic, of a little band of conspirators, might suffice to set the gigantic war machines of all States in motion!

Such warnings have been heard for years. The Americans, and the people of the English Dominions especially, are suspicious of a Europe which is a prey to nerves and feelings of uncertainty. They seem to themselves to be so much calmer, more clear-sighted and sensible than we in this quarrelsome, cock-eyed old part of the earth.

The bombs which fell on our battleship, and the shells which were fired at Almeria by our ships, certainly did make them and many anxious Europeans hold their breath. But it turned out that, in spite of this sudden recourse to arms, Europe did not move to war.

Why not? Because sufficient safeguards have been incorporated in the structure of European politics? Because the League of Nations takes prompt effect at such a moment? Because a Committee functioned? One cannot maintain that any of these was the cause. It must, therefore, have been something else which influenced the various governments.

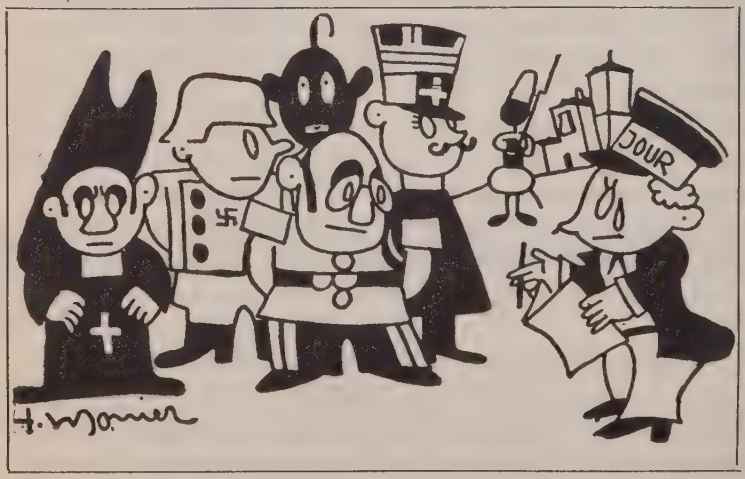
However little one can reckon in international relations on clear and continued feelings, and on the durability of mutual sympathies, nevertheless it is evident that sudden acts of violence undertaken by any side against all the rules of international law do arouse everyone's sense of justice. Involuntarily everyone turns against the guilty party, and involuntarily everyone thinks of the penance that must follow such a deed.

Now it is rather different if one is oneself involved in an affair, or if one is only a spectator. If at first people said in London that after all English ships too had been repeatedly in danger off the Spanish coast, and that Germany, instead of taking reprisals imme-

diately, should have extracted herself from the affair through the normal diplomatic channels—that is the wisdom of a country whose own flag had not at that moment been attacked, and whose own seamen had not met their death.

It is certainly correct that England, with all the weapons which she holds ready, does unsheathe the sword as seldom as possible, but it is not so long ago that we noticed British troops inflicting immediate reprisals with arms in the mandated territory of Palestine ; and in Waziristan too, a commission did not gather round a table, but 30,000 troops marched in to deal with attacks. There are things which can be swallowed, and things to which one can only react with the fist, if one does not wish to forfeit respect completely. This rule of the game tacitly holds good for Europe, especially in the case of Spain.

The affair did not, in spite of this, set Europe in warlike motion. Why not ? Certainly all statesmen have the feeling today that the risks of a war are too great—but also there was no cause for whose sake the peoples could be sent to war with real inner conviction. Spain is the scene of a *tragedy*—that is felt everywhere in Europe. For months a movement aiming at ending this tragedy has been evident. A number of States wish for a victory of the Valencia Government, others are thinking of a partition of Spain, Paris hopes for a Popular Front system, but not one of the European Powers wants to see as a



GENERAL MOLA DIES

"Did he leave any orphans?"

"About a million and a half"

"Le Canard Enchaîné," Paris

result of this frightful year of Spanish self-mutilation a regime of disorder, a system of banditry, a lasting source of unrest established in the Mediterranean.

In spite of the bombing attack and the withdrawal of the German and Italian units from control* Spain must continue to be kept within bounds by Europe. If such a thing as a European community exists at all, it is as a community against a common danger, and that this danger is not smaller but greater after the bombing attacks will be clear to everyone.

We have said long enough that in Spain not only Spanish affairs are at stake, but that a system is at work there whose means and methods have been obtained from Moscow, and which is not only fighting the national forces of Spain, but at the same time attacking those Powers which have taken the most drastic means to exterminate all possibility of Bolshevism in their own lands.

The Bolshevik forces are not only directed against Italy and Germany but wish to destroy the whole system of quarantine. But Europe must hold fast to this system—only the methods used must be such that Bolshevism really feels them at last.

PORTUGAL STANDS FIRM BY BRITAIN

From "Diario de Noticias," Lisbon

Britain is allied to one Fascist dictatorship, that of Portugal, whose sentiments are strongly in favour of General Franco. Efforts to secure non-intervention have led to criticism of Britain among some of Portugal's most fiery Fascists, but, as this article shows, the Government remains firmly convinced of the value of British friendship

IN the National Assembly, Commander Alvaro Morna emphasised that the Government was very necessarily well informed as to the role Portugal would have to perform in the event of it being found

* *Germany and Italy agreed to return on June 12 to the Non-Intervention Control Scheme.*

that only war could resolve the ideological, political and economic crisis through which Europe is now passing.

The Anglo-Portuguese Alliance is the work of the intelligence of kings and statesmen who, for centuries, have governed the two peoples ; but Nature and History created and consolidated the factors, physical and political, which promoted and maintain this alliance ; the man who, whether in London or in Lisbon, proposed to react against this imperative order of Nature and History, could not be called other than a criminal.

We have a great interest in the maintenance of British power and prestige. Anything that might damage or diminish it would damage or threaten us. It is necessary to bear this truth in mind always, and it is important that it should penetrate the minds of all those who, beyond our frontiers, may entertain the vain idea of supposing that our sympathy for their particular political ideas might neutralise the powerful instinct which, in the critical hours of world affairs, now as in 1914, in 1914 as a century earlier, found us lined up with Britain's soldiers and sailors.

Support for Order

Those Portuguese who serve Western Order and Civilisation understand and applaud England when she refuses to abdicate the position she occupies in this world ; is it likely that those who, in the name of ideas and principles which are dear to us, attack the British Empire, would have the necessary capacity to serve this same Order and this same Civilisation with the dignity and greatness of which she (Great Britain) daily gives us the finest examples ? Is it likely that they would know how to employ the Power that Great Britain possesses with the same discretion and pacifying influence ? We, Portuguese, reply, categorically, No !

It is not the fault of England if the defence of her legitimate interests obliges her at certain times to adopt attitudes apparently contradictory to her incontestible fidelity to the traditional principles of Order. Knowing that her prestige and her power have been, for the last hundred years, the most solid prop of Christian and Latin Order, there are no reasons to fear that a victory on the part of the enemies of this Order could be produced by any diplomatic or military triumphs of the British monarchy.

NORTH AFRICAN FERMENT

FRANCE'S ALGERIAN TROUBLES

by JEAN DE BEAUMONT (*Deputy*)

From " Marianne," Paris, 19.5.37

Great poverty, the use of Moors by General Franco to fight Spaniards, the riots in Palestine, the independence of Syria, and constant Fascist and Communist propaganda have all intensified the " malaise algérien " *which afflicts France's North African colony. Here a member of the commission of enquiry, which was sent out to investigate causes of Arab unrest, gives an account of affairs there. The latest news from Algeria tells of a terrible famine and the spread of disease*

OF all problems in Algeria that of hunger is, beyond all question, the cruellest and most important. Algeria, though a hot country during the summer months, is a land where, during the winter, the ragged poor perish of famine and cold. A tremendous relief effort was made a year ago, more than 500,000,000 francs being expended on the unfortunate population, and 450,000 quintals of wheat, 100,000 of barley, and 30,000 of rice distributed in an effort to stem famine.

The Arab, there is no doubt, is usually content to lead a life of sweet *far niente* in the sun. Though there are large numbers who prefer the direst poverty to work, others are continually clamouring for an opportunity of making a livelihood.

We have seen towns where hundreds of people in multi-coloured rags, with sunken faces and fleshless bones live in hovels which have to be seen to be believed. We have seen entire villages and suburbs that have grown up on the outskirts of the larger towns like some hideous leprosy. Whole cities have sprung up, built entirely of planks and petrol-tins, where swarms of ill-tended children grow up in the dust and stagnant water. Small wonder that so many children, in spite of the healthy climate, are scrofulous and blind.

Much praise is due to private enterprises and the Administration for what has already been undertaken, but there is still a great deal of work ahead before the lot of those unfortunate children is remedied for good.

Every year, when the pasturelands of the Sahara are exhausted, the nomad herds head northwards along their traditional highways in search of their summer grazing-land.

This year, the southern pastures, dried up by the unseasonal and persistent desert winds, are not sufficient to support the herds, which are two months ahead of their yearly exodus. A frightening question arises out of this, for they will soon be among the crops before the latter have been harvested. There is grave risk of trouble in this situation, for, if the cattle cannot find nourishment, they will waste away and die, causing the acutest distress to thousands of human beings ; or, driven by hunger, they will ravage the crops of the French settlers, who are anything but prepared to suffer such an invasion gladly.

It is true to say of Algeria that " when agriculture prospers, everything prospers." It is, indeed, the settlers who have built up the wealth of this country, a fact that must not be forgotten. It is this community that, from father to son, has worked with perseverance and determination, as only the French peasant knows how to work.

It is, in particular, the ten thousand odd colonisers from Alsace-Lorraine, who, leaving their country for Algeria after 1871, in order to avoid becoming German citizens, have given value to a land that is in many ways unproductive, with the assistance of a working-class that is often poor in quality. These same colonisers, attached as they are to the soil, have not always realised that slow evolution was needed, especially in their own interests. And if there are some who live in a state of perfect understanding with their employees, there are others, a minority, who exploit them in a regrettable fashion. The mischievous elements would be delighted to see an outbreak of discord between the settlers and the natives, when only their close collaboration could be in any way productive.

Terror of Arab Rising

The announcement of the *Projet Violette** has caused acute disquiet among certain people. Some think that the situation is much graver than the French administration is ready to admit. The natives, they say, encouraged by unknown mystics and fanatics, are in danger of fomenting disorders arising out of their miserable living conditions.

The settlers, whose homes are far from the towns, have anxiously

* The Bill giving the vote to certain categories of Arabs on an equality with French colonists.

described to us their terror of seeing their wives and children disembowelled one night in their isolated farmsteads ; violence which would not be due, they say, to a deep-rooted movement of the masses, but to the handiwork of a few agitators among the credulous population.

The masses only want one thing—food. They want their families to be able to live and develop ; and that is why, in the distant regions of Algeria, the *Projet Violette* finds no echo, as it does not embody the real aspirations of these often ignorant and famine-stricken communities.

For them France represents a symbol of progress, but they do not know that, at the base of all our efforts, there lies a disturbing demographic problem. As fast as help is meted out by the application of hygiene, infant mortality declines, and the population increases. How can work be provided for this population, which we are helping to augment ?

At the moment, they cannot tolerate the fact that Spaniards, Italians and other foreigners can easily become full French citizens, while they themselves must remain citizens of a lower degree, despite all their sacrifices during the Great War. Nor can they understand that their being ruled by Koranic laws excludes them from the enjoyment of full French citizenship. They are prepared, however, to abandon the Koran and become real citizens ; for have they not borne arms against their Moslem brothers (while fighting for France in Morocco) which is forbidden in the Koran, which says : " He who kills a Moslem is worthy of eternal damnation "?

Politics with Guns

In the Oran district it is quite different. There it is no longer a social problem but a political one. The mental outlook in these parts has reached the point of paroxysm ; riots and skirmishes are continually occurring. Public gatherings take place in different quarters " with revolver in pocket, and carbine in hand." At Mostagenem, shortly before our visit, the police had held up a succession of motor-cars, all filled with " honest militants " who, on their way to a meeting, were taking firearms with them to show their convictions !

Still more astonishing things take place. Several months ago in a large town of 200,000 inhabitants, merchants solemnly told us that

they could not go to open up shop of a morning without a sporting gun on their back. . . . It is incredible, but true.

There have also been cases, during popular balls, of large quantities of chlorohydrate acid being flung in the faces of people coming out. Hundreds of vineyards belonging to the settlers have been ransacked and cut to pieces by night, and stacks fired.

The Oran district is not only the seat of these riots *par excellence ;* it is also the department where anti-semitic propaganda reaches its highest pitch. The deep-sunken roots of this feeling lie, probably, in jealousy. The Jew is, as a race, more hard-working than the Arab, far more capable than the native, and generally succeeds where everyone else has failed. The Jew in North Africa is a skilful trader, a clever money-lender, and is always mixed up in every business transaction.

Gigantic swastikas, painted by unknown hands, appear on the walls or windows of Jewish shops. Tracts of all kinds—even bank notes—are in circulation, with the words " Death to the Jews " inscribed upon them, and Jewish children dare not go to school for fear of bullying from their schoolfellows.

Ministers with Harems?

This *Projet Blum-Violette* has sown the seeds of hope among the native masses, and although it is anti-democratic, as it only applies to a chosen few, it seems to represent a straight path to full French citizenship. It is still, beyond question, the best scheme so far brought forward, providing that it does not create a class of privileged citizens.

It is hard to grasp the conception of from 20,000 to 25,000 freshly made citizens who would have neither the same obligations nor the same responsibilities as the citizens of the mother-country. It is unthinkable that one of these new citizens, with none of the civic rights of, say, a Basque, a Breton, or a *Lorrain*, should be able to arrive at the highest governmental positions in France. The mind boggles at the thought of one of these new citizens, having clambered to the loftiest peak of power—for nothing is impossible—installing his household in the Elysée with, not *one* veiled helpmeet, but a whole harem !

It is just and proper that a certain *élite* should become French citizens ; but they must be citizens in the full sense of the word, subject to the Civil Code, and not to their local laws and customs.

What, then, are the solutions to this very complex problem, on which the fate of three French Departments depends ?

The first is, without doubt, the necessity of protecting the native against himself, and of abolishing extortionate money-lending, which is a festering sore on the country's economy. We must also supply suitable methods to attach the native permanently to the soil, by slowly but progressively suppressing the exodus that crams the towns to bursting-point and foments so much discontent. The needy fellaheen must be allowed to work singly or in partnership, but with the most modern methods. We must, in fact, create a clan of rural artisans ; for, to give instruction without providing the opportunity of using it to a practical and profitable purpose, is as criminal as providing appetites that one cannot satisfy. It is much better to create specialists and qualified workers by opening professional schools than creating, as we do, a class of diploma-ed graduates with no work to do, who become, of necessity embittered.

The work that lies ahead of France in this direction is still enormous ; but one cannot help admiring the magnificent progress that the French genius has made in scarcely a century of colonial history. To bring the labour to its accomplished end, we must go ahead without weakness, relying on all the authority at our disposal, but with the most impartial justice.

MOROCCAN INTRIGUES
What is Germany up to?

From " Le Petit Marocain," Casablanca (French Morocco)

A feature of the Spanish situation is the number of contradictory reports which come from the various parties to the struggle. Even neutral press representatives have reported differently on the presence or non-presence of German troops in Spanish Morocco. Here is what an independent French paper has to say

IN the streets of Melilla German military formations can be seen, recognisable without any shadow of doubt, by their uniforms, their arms, and their bearing, which distinguishes them clearly from Spanish troops.

The barracks of Melilla at present house about 8,000 German troops. A centre of military instruction is being directed by German officers who enjoy all the privileges of their army rank, not only in military circles, but even among the civilian population. That is to say, they command everywhere and everybody.

The instruction-centre is divided into three different sections : an armoured-car school, an aviation school, and a school of artillery and engineering. Native Arab troops are being trained and embodied in the main depôt, and henceforward will be instructed and armed in German fashion. The armoured-cars, aircraft, machine-guns and other material all come from Germany.

The land and sea formations of Melilla and Ceuta also co-operate in this training scheme. The German Staff is paying particular attention to the defence of Ceuta. The fortress which dominates the town and the sea is armed with long-range coastal batteries. The protection of the ports is assured by numerous German warships—cruisers, destroyers and submarines. The general impression gathered from all these preparations is that the Germans, not content with an intensive occupation of the fortified zones—Ceuta and Melilla—intend to turn them into important munition-dumps and large military camps.

Eyes on the Mines

There is every reason to believe that the establishment of the German Headquarters at Tetuan, in co-operation with, or replacing, the Spanish High Commissioner, has not only Spain as its objective, but more directly and more immediately, Morocco. The armaments assembled in the Riff and the formation of contingents of Arab troops, as well as the complete occupation of the Spanish mines by staffs of overseers and workmen sent specially from Germany—this combination of military measures and economic precautions constitutes a distinct menace to the northern half of the French Protectorate.

Two objectives are especially indicated : a political objective, symbolised by the ancient town of Fez, one of the last centres of Islamic civilisation and culture : an economic objective—the petroleum-wells of El Gharb (Western Morocco). It is common knowledge that for years Morocco has been a favourite obsession with the Germans. They have tried by every means in their power to instal themselves in that country, or, at least, to do a certain amount

of "peaceful penetration." Never before has such an opportunity occurred as that now offered by General Franco's insurrection.

In the event of a breakdown of the legitimate Government of Spain, it is to France that international treaties have entrusted the control of, and responsibility for, Spanish Morocco. But the Germans have forestalled us at Ceuta, Tetuan and Melilla. Throughout the Riff territory they have substituted their influence for our authority. The same state of affairs exists in the southern Ifni region, where, it is true, preparations are not so far advanced as in the Riff, but where nevertheless, German cruisers call regularly, bringing to the Arabs the arms and munitions which will be used against us. This time war preparations are not being carried out in Spanish territory, where numerous excuses are not wanting. It is being done in Morocco itself, at the very gates of our Protectorate.

Before this definite menace France remains passive. A few roads have been constructed near the Riff frontier. There is also talk of reconstructing some of those famous outposts which, since 1926—the date of the Riffian war against Abdul Karim—have become almost legendary. A few battalions of Algerian infantry are stationed at Meknes, two battalions of Arab cavalry have their depot at Agadir, and a regiment of Senegal native troops is stationed at Marrakesh. This attitude is purely defensive and can but encourage Germany.

EVEN THE BRITISH

On the climbing main street of the Arab quarter in Algiers, even among the old men playing their endless games on the steps of the dim and smelly cafés, I heard ugly mutterings against the French. Rough swastikas were painted on the walls of shops and houses. In a slit-like by-way, pointing to a couple of rickety children, a young native guide burst out into a tirade. "Would any government but the French neglect its native population like this?" he shouted. "The American, the German, the Italian, even the British, would not treat us as we are treated!"—Writer in *New York Times Magazine.*

THE SAHARA IS ON THE MOVE

The Colonial Authorities of French West Africa are worried. The Sahara, which has buried so many fertile and populous regions beneath its desert sands, continues its conquering march. Investigations show that the desert has advanced five-eighths of a mile southwards every year for the past three centuries.

The Colonial Government of the Ivory Coast has already undertaken several counter-measures. It encourages the establishment of plantations, as these conserve water and prevent the drying up of the soil. Large scale irrigation works have also been planned. But, unfortunately, so many mistakes have been made in this area for decades past by the wanton destruction of extensive forests.—*Utrechtsche Courant,* Utrecht.

ELYSIAN ROUNDELAY

by PIERRE DE REGNIER

From "Gringoire," Paris

Paris has not left it to foreigners to make fun of its Exhibition which, unfortunately, owing to the delay caused by strikes, had to be opened in an unfinished condition. We have refrained from translating this verse, as its charm would probably not have survived

ON the morning of the twenty-fourth, the warm sunshine poured through the windows of the *Palais de l'Elysée*, and the President of the Republic lay cradled in dreamless sleep when a mysterious voice aroused him, and began to sing :—

Ouvre les yeux, réveille-toi,
Mon cher Albert, ouvre ta porte,
Le printemps rayonne et c'est moi
Qui te l'apporte ;

Ouvre les plis de tes rideaux,
Ouvre bien grande ta fenêtre
Et regarde comme il fait beau
L'été va naitre ;

Contemple ton jardin fleuri
Où court un frisson d'émeraude . . .
Va te laver ; ouvre ton lit,
Ouvre l'eau chaude . . .

Ouvre tout grands tes robinets
Et puis, après, ouvre l'armoire,
Prends tes souliers, ton huit-reflets,
Pars pour la foire ! . . .

Ouvre la porte de l'auto
Si tu as chaud, ouvre la vitre
Et va-t'en au Trocadéro
Et vas-y "vitre" . . .

Ouvre-s-y l'Exposition
Ou bien déclare-la ouverte ;
C'est pareil. La tradition
Sera couverte . . .

Ouvre le pavillon roumain,
Ouvre le restaurant bulgare,
Ouvre le pavillon des nains,
Ouvre la gare ;

Ouvre tout ce qui est fermé
Même si ça s'entr'ouvre à peine,
Ouvre les jets d'eau, les cafés,
Ouvre la Seine . . .

Ouvre tout ce qu'on peut ouvrir
Pour que s'engouffrent les cohortes
De tous ceux qui veulent venir . . .
Ouvre les portes . . .
[de nom,
Ouvre ! . . . Ouvre donc tout, nom
Pour que, sur les pelouses vertes,
On dise : "L'Exposition
Elle est ouverte ! . . ."

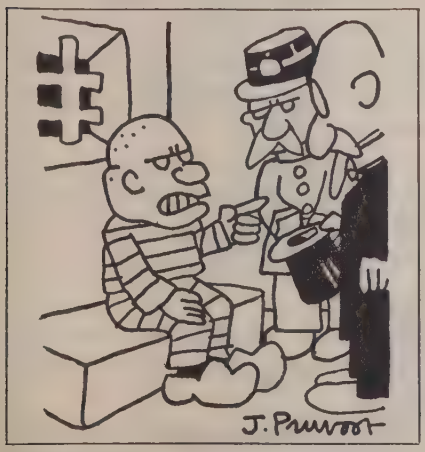
And the longed-for, but none the less extraordinary, event took place ; obeying the mysterious voice, the President of the Republic opened the Exhibition. Looking at it from outside, it has not changed much, but the opening has had at least one good result, for the crowd that had collected outside the barriers, to see how far the work had got, now wander about inside, so that one can now pass freely through that quarter of the town, without being held up and lost in the crowd.

Inside, several new pavilions are opened daily, *à la recherche du temps perdu.* But, they say, children that make their entry into the world when they are already overdue are always healthy and strong. Let us hope that the Exhibition will follow this example.

THE MODERN FOLK-SONG

A new attitude has been taken by B.B.C. officials towards the ballad. Though " plugging " of dance hits goes on nightly, they have decided that the same ballad must not be broadcast twice in the same week.

That, I think, is a mistake, because not only is the ballad the backbone of the publishing business, it is also essentially British in character, being the modern form of the English folk-song, and furthermore there is plenty of proof that the public want ballads.—" *Evening Standard,*" London, radio correspondent.



" Marianne," Paris.

CUNNING

"Have you a last request ?"
"Yes, to see the Exhibition finished. . . ."

"Il Travaso delle Idee," Rome.

"By Jove, I am not covetous for gold,
Nor care I who doth feed upon my cost ;
It yearns me not if men my garments wear :
Such outward things dwell not in my desires" —*Henry V*

HITLER V. THE VATICAN—

CROOKED METHODS

From Address by Cardinal Mundelein to the Assembled Catholic Clergy of the Archdiocese of Chicago

The fight between the Nazis and the Catholic Church in Germany for the right to educate the children in their way of thinking has reached a stage where no quarter is being given by either side. The address by Cardinal Mundelein, a part of which is given here, roused a storm in Germany, and led to a protest being made to the Pope. Dr. Goebbels retaliated by delivering a speech (broadcast over all German stations) in which he brought detailed accusations against the Catholic clergy, which no newspaper with a regard for decency would print. We are giving, however, some of his more general remarks in order that our readers may have a better idea of the extent to which the struggle has developed, and the methods of attack which are being employed against the Church

DURING and after the late war, the German Government complained bitterly of the propaganda aimed at it by the Allies concerning atrocities perpetrated by German troops. Now the present German Government is making use of this same kind of propaganda against the Catholic church, and is giving out, through its crooked Minister of Propaganda, stories of wholesale immorality in religious institutions, in comparison with which the wartime propaganda is almost like bedtime stories for children.

You and I are interested in this as something concerning ourselves, for people outside of the church, and perhaps the lukewarm among our own people, reading these things constantly, will come to the conclusion, "Well, they are all alike." Some of the mud will cling to our own skirts.

Consequently, it will be not only unwise, but cowardly as well, if we take the thing lying down, and do not fight back every time the subject is brought up outside.

The very religious orders the propagandists attack—we have them here. They have been with us for many years. No community we have has merited so much of this diocese as have the Franciscan Fathers, practically all of whom are Germans, and who have volunteered for nearly every corporal and spiritual work of mercy ; who

have served without compensation in the prisons and jails and poor farms ; and have been at the beck and call of the priests and people every hour of the day and night.

We have the Alexian Brothers, nursing the sick and mentally afflicted for nearly three-quarters of a century in this city.

We have the communities of nuns that have come from Germany, of whose membership several now languish in German jails.

Surely the vile things these loud-mouthed German propagandists accuse them of could not have come overnight in Germany without a repercussion of it having been felt in our midst.

* * *

And why this washing of dirty linen before the world ? What is the motive behind it all ? I will read you a signed article by an American correspondent in Berlin, not a Catholic, that appeared a week ago in a New York daily newspaper :

" Public reaction to the immense publicity surrounding the trials of monks and lay brothers of the Catholic church on immorality charges has been threefold. Many loyal Catholics are convinced that the charges are false and that the trials are a frame-up.

THE LAST WORD

"You can tell the Almighty that we are making our own souls, out of whale oil and coal gas."

"Le Canard Enchaîné," Paris

"Another group of Catholics and Protestants criticise secretly the use of the trials for anti-Catholic propaganda, which sometimes takes on the character of downright anti-Christian propaganda.

"Those National Socialist enthusiasts, who hate the Catholic church as a 'foreign' institution, naturally rejoice in its misfortunes and make as much of the trials as they can. Various Neo-Pagan periodicals are, for example, filled with cartoons of very questionable taste, and vitriolic editorials in which the editors are unable to conceal their satisfaction.

"The immediate issue which brought up resumption of the trials was the struggle over the school question. The Government gave the Catholic clergy a little taste of the damaging effects of such trials a year ago, then called a halt before the Olympics. The evidence had been discovered much earlier, when monasteries were searched in connection with the exchange trials.

"With this Damoclean sword hanging over the heads of the Catholic Bishops, the Government proceeded last fall and all winter to attack two important strongholds of Catholicism—the confessional schools and the Catholic youth organizations.

"The confessional schools were suppressed at Wuerttemberg and in the Saar and Palatinate. The Hesse school elections came out very favourably for the regime, as did those in various Bavarian cities, notably Munich and Nuremberg.

"A state youth law, meantime, destroyed the remaining Catholic youth organizations by forcing all boys and girls to join the Brownshirt Hitler Youth.

"The Catholic clergy, ignoring the Damoclean sword, attacked. They exposed the school elections as fakes.

* * *

"Pastoral letters were issued every month protesting against the school campaign as a breach of the concordat. Finally came the papal encyclical on Palm Sunday, constituting the most drastic challenge yet presented to the Nazis. The truce had been broken. The Government threw all the immorality trials into the courts simultaneously and mobilised its tremendous propaganda machine to give them the maximum publicity.

"Statistics are not available for the whole Reich, but in Prussia, 1,612,000 school children out of 1,737,000 Catholics of school age were

in 8,698 Catholic grammar schools. Another 500,000 to 700,000 were in Catholic schools in other parts of the Reich. These 2,000,000 or so children are the immediate issue. The press does not conceal the regime's hope that the trials will go a long way toward shattering public faith in Catholic education."

There you have the story in a nutshell, and there is no guarantee that the battlefront may not stretch some day into our own land.

Hodie mihi, cras tibi (Today is mine, tomorrow is yours.) The fight is to take the children away from us. If we show no interest in this matter now ; if we shrug our shoulders and mutter, " Well, maybe there is some truth in it," or " It is not our fight "—if we don't back up the Holy Father, well, when our turn comes we, too, will be fighting alone.

Perhaps you will ask how it is that a nation of 66,000,000 intelligent people will submit in fear and servitude to an alien—an Austrian paperhanger, and a darn poor one at that, I am told, and a few associates like Goebbels and Goering, who can, in this age of rising prices, say to an entire nation : " Wages cannot be raised."

Perhaps we would understand if we lived in a country where every second person is a Government spy, where armed forces come in and seize private books and papers without court procedure ;

GENERAL LUDENDORFF'S NEW RELIGION

" You are the Leader. Let me be the Saviour."

Blix, in " Berlingske Søndag," Copenhagen

where the father can no longer discipline his boy for fear the latter will inform on him and land him in prison ; where personal savings and treasured securities are seized and sold to increase the gold supply.

Perhaps we would understand if we lived in a country where letters are opened and read, as in wartime they do only with enemy correspondence ; where the young tenderly nurtured girl is torn from the mother's side and sent into labour camps to live with the slatterns of the street ; where candidates for the religious life are not only sent into the work camps, but into the military camps as well.

Never before was the church in Germany as helpless as it is today —not even in the days of the *Kulturkampf*. Then they had their Centre party in Parliament ; then they had their leaders, lay and clerical ; then they had a Catholic press. Today the church is voiceless. When the Bishops speak, their words are drowned out by the noise of the Government's propaganda machine.

The least we can do to help the German church is to show our open sympathy in this hour of trial. And more still, our prayers— we should pray for the church in Germany and for the German people. We owe them something. They have contributed to the upbuilding of our church in the United States in the past, and we can help them now. United prayer on the part of our people will, in the end, prove more powerful, more effective, than the weight of the malicious propaganda that proceeds from the Third German Reich.

THE ACCUSATION

From a Speech by Dr. Goebbels

CHRISTIAN theories are the Church's business, Christian acts the State's and Party's. As far as we are concerned everyone can find salvation in his own way. But the Church must not interfere with the State's affairs. We look after our people, and the others look after their eternal salvation. One would think that would give them enough to do.

* * *

There's no such thing as Protestant geography or Catholic

biology. Children should be brought up in a *German* way of thinking, they must in later life feel themselves to be, not first and foremost Protestants or Catholics, but Germans !

On quite another footing are the immorality trials, which have been proceeding against an immense number of members of the Catholic clergy, and which have almost without exception led to heavy prison sentences on the accused. This matter is not so much one for the State as for the law. It is not a question here of regrettable isolated instances, as Church circles, by spreading irresponsible rumours, sought to make people believe, but of general moral decadence—to a horrifying extent such as has scarcely ever before been witnessed in the whole history of civilisation.

Moral Devastation

If it is maintained in reply that all these trials are only fakes, intended to compromise the holy Catholic Church, I must retort as follows : during the last few weeks it has been my official duty to study personally what is only a small fraction of the material contained in the official documents of the trials. I can only say that what the papers have published is simply minute compared with the appalling moral devastation which comes to light in these documents. If, therefore, it is declared on the Church's part that the published reports of these trials endanger the morals of the young, I must emphasise in reply that it is not the newspapers which print these reports, but the criminal aberrations of the Catholic clergy which are calculated to threaten the bodily and spiritual welfare of German youth. And I can assure my listeners that this pestilence must and will be exterminated root and branch ; and if the Church has shown itself too weak to do so, the State will see to it.

The German government intended to keep silent in public, as regards these events, and let the facts speak for themselves. I now see that I shall be forced to break that silence. For a clear and unmistakable answer is needed. A Catholic cardinal in America by the name of Mundelein has, in a public speech, in which he outrageously insulted the Führer, called me "the crooked German Propaganda Minister," whose only intention in permitting these trials was to harm the persecuted Catholic Church. He thus questions the justice of the trials, and has the effrontery to compare it to the atrocity

propaganda that was used as a weapon against Germany during the Great War ; and this is a personal attack upon myself. Our government is hereby accused of the most terrible crime of which a government can be found guilty—the open distortion of justice and law for an egoistical purpose. I am, therefore, obliged to leave my tower of silence, and to reply.

* * *

The Catholic Church has for years been attacking the National Socialist State with Pastoral Letters, in which they complain in moving terms about the supposed moral degeneration of our time.

They are, in so doing, protesting against a way of educating youth which is fresh, unstuffy and unprudish ; they measure the shorts of children at play and gymnastics in order to ascertain by the centimetre the low level of modern morals. They complain about supposedly evil conditions in the Hitler youth. What hypocrisy in the face of the crying scandal of moral degradation which, as the trials show, has spread throughout wide circles of the Catholic clergy !

* * *

If doubts are again cast on the truth of the immorality trials against Catholic priests by any person or body of importance inside or outside Germany, we shall try to dispel those doubts by the most effective means possible. We shall face several very high Church personages with the necessity of appearing before the Court and making answer under oath. Then the German people may recognise why the episcopal supervisory authorities have failed, and how true Christ's word is : " Beware of those who go about in sheep's clothing, but are inwardly ravening wolves."

UPS AND DOWNS

Chicago's Union League Club has a " billion dollar " room at its headquarters. During the early years of the depression, members of the club contributed stock certificates for which they had paid millions of dollars that later slumped in value until most of them were considered not worth the fancy paper on which they were printed. This room became an attraction for thousands of sightseers but during the last few months, it has taken on a somewhat dilapidated appearance. Some of the certificates used as wall paper have been showing an increase in value. So much so that the owners are steaming them off and putting them back into safety deposit boxes to await resumed dividends.—*Wall Street Journal*, New York.

TELEPHONE BOOKS DIE YOUNG

From "The Christian Science Monitor," Boston

THE Editor didn't believe it. But this is how the dispatch from London read :

LONDON.—Why does a telephone directory in the public telephone booths of London last six months and, in New York, only four days ?

Only four days ? Impossible ! Why, it would take a strong man a week to tear up one of those 45-ounce phone books. The chief of the Monitor's New York bureau couldn't imagine it, either.

So a reporter called the offices of the New York Telephone Company. Then he wrote :

NEW YORK.—The career of a telephone directory at several of New York's busiest public exchange booths is two days. . . .

"Look here," stormed the bureau chief. "This can't be. . . ."

"That's what they say," replied the reporter. "Forty-eight hours. Of course, that's only in the busiest places, like Times Square, Grand Central Station or the Hudson Terminal. In other booths, they last longer."

"How long ?"

"Four days. And that's average."

"Why ?"

"They just don't know."

And for that matter, why do telephone books last six months in London ? The British Post Office can't answer that one, either.

AUSTRALIA'S UP-TO-DATE SHEEP THIEVES

Graziers are complaining of sheep-stealing in the Goulburn area. Mr. J. W. Heffernan, of Gurrundah, has reported the loss of a hundred merinos. On a previous occasion he had fifty sheep stolen from his paddocks. Other owners have made complaints of a similar nature.

Sheep-stealing today is different in method compared with the old days. Nowadays a man goes along in a lorry and picks up a dozen at a time.—*Sydney Morning Herald*, Australia.

WISECRACK

A Texas evangelist has published a list of 723 sins. We're writing for a copy of it, as it is barely possible that we may have missed something.—*Washington Post*, U.S.A.

THE EMPIRE CONFERS

AUSTRALIA HAS A BRIGHT IDEA (a non-aggression Pact for the Pacific).

"Dear Jap, let's fix it this way: I take nothing away from you, and you take nothing away from me."

"Die Brennessel," Munich

"Kladderadatsch," Berlin

DADDY HAS TO DANCE *THEIR* STEP

A NEUTRAL RAMPART

From the "Basler Nachrichten," Switzerland, 27.5.37

THE German Press has lately been showing a fast increasing interest in the political attitude of the Scandinavian countries. The comments with which the meeting of Hr. Sandler, the Swedish foreign minister, and Baron von Neurath, were hailed in the *Angriff*, and other leading organs of the National Socialist party, clearly reveal apprehension that the increasing influence of Great Britain in the politics and economics of Northern Europe may lead to the formation of a Baltic-Scandinavian *bloc* inspired by the British foreign minister.

The neutrality of the Scandinavian countries is openly considered to be a mere facade behind which an anti-German party is in steady preparation. The efforts to reanimate the Oslo convention are also judged from this point of view. The Propaganda Minister's own paper discusses in a remarkably truculent tone the following question: "What standpoint do the Scandinavian countries propose to adopt in the event of a big European conflict?" The paper would like to know if these countries, in company with a number of other small States, want to become the stage on which the belligerents would again have to struggle for supplies of raw materials and foodstuffs.

In order to understand this question fully, one must remember that, a few months ago, at the time of the visit of Hr. Stauning, the Danish Prime Minister, to London, the report was spread that Denmark had bound herself, in the event of a European War, to furnish supplies exclusively to England. Thereupon Dr. Munch gave it to be understood, in terms that do not permit of misunderstanding, that Denmark did not intend to take sides, but would, in accordance with her policy of neutrality, supply provisions to Germany, too, just as she did in the World War.

Germany takes, however, a much more serious view of Great Britain's diplomatic and economic activities in Sweden. It is well known that those in charge of the British armament scheme have acquired a considerable quantity of Swedish iron, and that, at the end of this year, Sweden's commercial treaties with Germany

are due to expire, and that under no circumstances will they be renewed to their present extent. The reports, according to which England has made certain of securing practically the entire supply of Sweden's iron ore for a period of ten years, are regarded in informed Scandinavian circles, as wildly exaggerated, but one fact remains indisputable, that Germany can no longer look upon Sweden as an unlimited source of supply for the iron ore that she needs for military purposes.

The driving force behind the " new course " is clearly the Swedish Foreign Minister, Hr. Sandler, who since his visit to London, is said to be very ready to fall in with the conceptions of the British Foreign Secretary in the field of foreign politics. There is no doubt that Hr. Sandler's personality is quite different from that of the Danish Foreign Minister, who was until recently, in his capacity as member of the League Council, the spokesman of the Scandinavian countries. But the difference between them is one of temperament, not of political outlook. Hr. Sandler, thanks to his activities, has made clearly evident the leading position which Sweden occupies in Northern Europe. In his attitude over the necessity and possibility of a northern defensive alliance he dissociates himself, and the whole Swedish Government, from the hopeless policy of resignation adopted by statesmen on the other side of the Oeresund ; but in fundamental questions of foreign affairs, his attitude is identical with theirs.

The Scandinavian attitude of strict neutrality excludes every possibility of forming a *bloc* with any one of the Great Powers or power-groups. It is therefore unjust to portray Sweden, or any other member of the Scandinavian *bloc*, as sailing in Great Britain's wake.

Lord Plymouth's Tour

Great Britain's efforts towards the establishment of a rampart of neutral states from the North Cape to the Black Sea as a barrier between the Red and the Brown countries are well known. Neither is it a secret that the conversations of the Scandinavian Minister with the British Foreign Secretary were activated by the same idea ; or that Lord Plymouth's journey in June is to be made with the object of studying the prospects of its fulfilment. He will endeavour on the one hand, to better relationships between Poland and the states of the Baltic *Entente*, and on the other, to bring about that closer

connection between the Scandinavian and Baltic States which Riga and Tallinn have so long striven for. Whether he will succeed is, to say the least of it, doubtful. Close co-operation with the Baltic *Entente* would very much increase the risks run by the Northern *bloc*.

If the Scandinavian countries welcome the intensified activity of Great Britain in Northern Europe, it is—apart from the possible economic advantages that they may reap—mainly because the balance of power in the Baltic will now be re-established. The military and political results of the Anglo-German Naval Agreement led to great uneasiness both in Scandinavia and the Baltic States, as it appeared to mean British acquiescence in German predominance in the Baltic. The basis of Britain's new policy is the abandonment of her lack of interest in Baltic developments. It has become evident that it is necessary for England to maintain as before the Great War, a state of affairs in which there is neither a German, nor a Russian predominance in the Baltic.

AUTARCHIC GOSSIPS *"Marianne," Paris.*

"That's a promise, isn't it? You give me your recipe for how to make these delicious cakes with coal-dust butter, and I'll send you the pattern of my little spaghetti pull-over."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

We welcome correspondence from our readers on any subject connected with international affairs. Letters intended for publication should be as short and concise as possible

A VOICE FROM THE U.S.

SIR,—Public affairs have been very bad in this country.

I am crazily loyal about my country, but I have to confess we have had very anxious times. One thing we understand now, that Hoover lost because the underworld was against him, because he had started the organisation of " G " men. Also the best talker won because most people believe what they hear and read. No balancing, no discrimination.

Everyone arose at 5 a.m. to hear the Coronation, or at least part of it. We were all very much interested in the ceremony and especially the serious manner in which the king spoke. Displays of replicas of crowns, and other paraphernalia, old chair of Scone, robes, etc., still draw crowds in Boston department stores. Even the Irish seem interested and that is saying a great deal.

Of course, we had all been looking forward to the crowning of Edward. He is the great favourite. We feel, living in a glass house ourselves, that the British government treated him cruelly. Why could they not have said, " All right, if you do not wish to be king, we can use you as a travelling agent for the empire. We will pay you a salary for doing this work as an aid to the king." I think after all Edward had done—spoiled his young manhood in the old war, doing all their dirty work all over the world—the government made a great mistake in ostracising him. He is clever and knows more about what is going on in the world than some of those old peers who have never been away from the " tight little island."

Most of my friends who had made reservations for seats and hotel rooms for the Coronation did not go to England this spring. Just one went across. The others may go later to England ; a great many are curious about Finland because she is the only country who has paid her debts to the United States Government.

We feel very keenly the injustice of Italy's campaign in Ethiopia. Of course, the débacle in Spain nauseates us. What is the matter with Europe that they cannot live and let live ?

I doubt if America would cross the water again. I have heard many men say that they would say to the recruiting officer, " Shoot me here."

D. B.

Boston, Mass.

GERMANY'S COLONIAL RECORD

SIR,—I am much amused at the spate of crude and naive German propaganda in your pages. In May you published an article, by a German, on the former German colonies. Surely you know that almost everything he says is untrue. Have you never heard of the Hereros, who were reduced from 80,000 when the Germans took over German S.W. Africa to 15,000 at the end of 1911 ? At the end of the 1911 rebellion, Governor von Trotha said : " Kill everyone, take no prisoners."

In 1897, Karl Peters was tried for his maladministration of German E. Africa. Evidence was given of terrorism, plunder, forced concubinage, flogging and murder. At about the same time Governor von Puttkamer, of the

Cameroons, was charged with similar offences, fined 1,000 marks, and reprimanded.

A year before the Great War, E. Alexander Powell, late of the American Consular Service in Egypt, reported in his book *The Last Frontier*, the result of his investigations in German E. Africa. "There is not a town in German E. Africa," he wrote, "where you cannot see boys from 8-14 years shackled by chains running from iron-collar to iron-collar, and guarded by soldiers with loaded rifles, doing the work of men under a deadly sun. Natives with bleeding backs are constantly making their way into British and Belgian territory." It is strange that a man who said his little piece in *Thunder in the Air* should open his pages to propaganda, crude and blatant, for Germany, the country where war is worshipped as a god, and where even the school children (girls as well as boys), are taught to look upon war as a fine thing.

J. TURNER.

London.

The object of WORLD REVIEW *is to publish impartially all views, in order to give British people an idea of what other nations think. The articles we print cannot be taken as an indication of the Editor's opinions.*

THE LAND FOR ALL

SIR,—The monopolising of land and, therefore, labour and produce brings about hunger all over the world.

The land *must* belong to the Peoples and be valued for a State revenue. All other taxes (tariffs) must be abolished. Land monopolists cause war and are so stupid they destroy the very things they want. Greed is always stupid. The land revenue must be used for the whole nation not a privileged few. Then transport, lighting, water supply can be free as social services. Russia is suffering from the belief that money put out to usury is wealth. She could create her own means of exchange and let the right people be free to work in their own way, by their own initiative.

BERTHA STARR JEFFERIES.

Bristol.

QUITE A BRIDGE

IT says nothing to say that the new San Francisco bridge is eight and a half miles long, but it does convey some idea of the length to say that it was necessary to instal a small jail on the bridge to take care of violators of traffic regulations.—*New York Sun.*

WORLD REVIEW COMPETITION

Result of Competition No. 5

THE British Government offered the leader of the Labour Party in the House of Commons (whose official title is "Leader of His Majesty's Opposition") a salary of £2,000 a year. The leaders of the totalitarian States, overcoming their first astonishment, decided to adopt a similar plan. We offered the usual prizes for imaginary letters from General Goering to Thaelmann (in prison) or from Stalin to Trotsky (in exile), announcing this decision, and calling them to the high functions of State that awaited them. Many of the letters we received contained good points. Goering, in J. Chevallier's entry, offers Thaelmann "a special uniform which I myself selected for you," and strikes the authentic note in stating: "We rely on

your patriotism to oppose the Government in all cases ; any approval would be deemed high treason. The world must know that people here enjoy freedom of speech, and that Germany is the country of genuine democracy." First prize goes to R. R. Roe, and second to " F." (address please).

First Prize

(*Letter from General Goering to Thaelmann*)

Certain of the degenerate and effete democracies have vilely insinuated that the Great German People lacks generosity and tolerance towards its opponents. In order to confound this malicious falsehood the Führer has decreed that the salary of 40,000 marks (£2,000) per annum should be paid to you as Leader of the Opposition.

However, you will note that 20,000 marks will be your voluntary contribution to the Winter Relief Fund, and in view of your holding an official position under the National Socialist Government, a subscription of 20,000 marks is due to the Party Funds. The money has therefore, been forwarded to the correct quarters.

You will still remain, of course, at the official residence of the Leader of the Opposition.

R. R. Roe.

Second Prize

(*Letter from Stalin to Trotsky*)

After careful deliberations with the chief of police, I have at last persuaded myself to officially recognise you as a dirty dog. Henceforth you will receive from the state 100 roubles per year which we hope will help you to while away the time until we have the pleasure of blowing out any brains you may have left. Since you are not resident in Russia, 50 roubles are automatically confiscated by the State. Also 10 roubles are deducted for the Worker's Holiday Fund ; 10 roubles for the Disabled Worker's Fund ; 10 roubles for the Army Fund ; 10 roubles for the Anti-Trotsky Fund ; 10 roubles towards the cost of your trial and execution which are in constant rehearsal. Since the cost of postage would be 10 roubles you therefore owe us 10 roubles per year, first instalment due next month. P.O. should be made payable to U.S.S.R., c/o Stalin, but not crossed.

F.

COMPETITION NO. 7

An American authoress, who is considered worthy of being quoted in the *New Republic*'s funny column, says :—

" I understand that Mussolini has now done a great deal to put down the terrible cruelty with which the wild birds were treated in Italy. What a tremendous amount of other good things, too, he has done ! "

We want, for once, to stop carping and to give our readers a chance of pointing out other possible ways in which we might learn from Italy, Germany or Russia. Suggestions, which should relate to specific improvements rather than to theories, should be not longer than 150 words. A first prize of one guinea, and a second prize of a book (value not over 10s. 6d.) noticed or advertised in any recent issue of World Review are offered for the best replies. All entries to be received by August 5.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Prizes for Amusing Pars.

We offer a prize of 5s. to the reader who sends in the best, i.e. the most amusing, quotation from a newspaper, English or foreign, such as appear at the foot of our articles each month.

TRAVEL

We remind our readers that we are always glad to give advice on travel questions, and are in a position to obtain from the right quarters any information that may be required about tickets, hotels, etc.

THE CHARM OF COPENHAGEN

by OLIVER WARNER

THERE are certain places abroad where, when their luck is in, people go each year in crowds ; Paris ; the South of France ; England ; Switzerland ; the Lido ; Biarritz ; Egypt. Very few go to Copenhagen. This is scarcely the fault of Denmark, which offers every inducement to the tourist, and enables him to arrange every detail of his trip, if he wills, long before he starts, providing for every comfort on his way. Perhaps, for those who do go, it is fortunate that this lovely northern city is not a raging fashion, for fashions sometimes have an unhappy way with foreign cities.

Among their many charms and virtues the Danes have one remarkable and rare art—that of making childish things worth while. All day—for many days—one may wander, marvelling, through Copenhagen. One may admire its quaint streets, with ancient and very good modern architecture harmoniously blended ; the signs above the shop-doors, showing a medieval pride in trade ; the doors themselves, comely and dignified ; the green of the parks ; the fountains and flowers which decorate the squares ; the statuary ; the cafes, fresher, but as gay as those of Paris ; the glories of the hero-king Christian IV in Rosenborg Castle ; the tall masts in the canals, so reminiscent of Amsterdam; the universal bicycle ; the good manners (and good English) everywhere ; the Royal Copenhagen porcelain, with its perfection in cloudy blues and greys ; the hammered silver-work of the late Georg Jensen ; the pewter of Just Andersen ; the famous spiral staircase of Our Saviour's Church ; the figure of Eriksen's Mermaid by the waterside . . . these and a hundred other delights are for the traveller who ventures to Copenhagen, but he will miss the very essence of the city if his good star does not guide him in the evening to the Tivoli.

The Copenhagen Tivoli, whose season is the summer, is truly original. It is not a theatre, a music-hall, a restaurant, or even a cinema, as one might suppose. In daytime it is just a park with a lake, not greatly different from many another except that it is brightly decorated with apparently pointless Chinese lanterns. But once darkness descends, it is a place transformed. One pays a trifling sum, goes through a turnstile, and immediately one is free of perhaps the most entrancing place of amusement in the world. The Danes, it may be said, have the fairy-tale complex, as well they may have, having given the world Hans Andersen, and here, in their

Tivoli, that atmosphere of charming unreality is brought to life.

Chinese lanterns may be either garish or lovely, according to their use. In the Tivoli they are lovely. Lines of bright colours lead to gay palaces. Butterflies, blue and gold and red, settle perpetually on the dark foliage of the beech trees, brightly lit ; clusters of fruit load their branches, and sway gently in the wind. Each avenue leads to fresh delight. Here, in an Oriental palace, one may watch the youth of Denmark dance—and what dancers they are ! Here one may shoot at pipes or bears ; whirl round in a flying white boat with gay children, to the tune of old waltzes ; have one's silhouette surprisingly well cut with a few deft twinkles of the scissors ; take a boat across the lake and watch the swiftly changing colours of the great fountain ; see acrobats perform feats of daring, leaping like monkeys from trapeze to trapeze ; enjoy a wordless pantomime acted on a lovely stage, perfectly accompanied with music ; here, in a spacious hall, one may delight in Bach and Beethoven, and in many deftly situated cafes may drink good beer or coffee, eat, and watch the people pass. Danish food and drink are invariably excellent.

Three things cannot fail to strike one about the crowds which saunter through this pleasant place—their love of children (there are fine sand-heaps and playgrounds everywhere) ; their quietness, and their even-tempered happiness.

Copenhagen seems to have discovered the lost art of living in content. Perhaps, indeed, it never forgot it.

And when the enchantments even of this town pall, and the visitor sighs for sea or country, Bellevue Beach, a mere five miles away, provides sand of a cleanness unknown, alas, on our bepapered shores.

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INTERNATIONAL BOOKSHELF

The Editor reminds his readers that he does not necessarily share the opinions expressed by reviewers in this section. But this is a free country and knows no censorship

THE VITAL ISSUE

BRITAIN FACES GERMANY. By A. L. Kennedy. *Cape.* 5*s.*

Reviewed by H. Powys Greenwood

Mr. Kennedy, whose long experience on *The Times* has given him an unrivalled knowledge of his subject, has written a clear and fairly stated analysis of Anglo-German relations since the war. He is not in the least "pro-German," and still less "pro-Nazi"; he deals faithfully with the exaggerations and misstatements of German propagandists and pro-German apologists, and he speaks bluntly of "gangsterism" and of the return of the "Hun Spirit." But it is precisely this determination to call a spade a spade which gives the book its great value as an emphatic restatement of the plain fact that to fit post-war Germany into the European and world systems remains the major task of any diplomacy aiming at peace.

Can it be done? Mr. Kennedy does not answer that question. But we must make a serious effort. And before doing so we must look back on the mistakes of Anglo-French diplomacy, on the series of "disastrous Noes which have laid upon the victorious Powers so large a share of responsibility for the appalling conditions in which Europe now finds itself."

Mr. Kennedy agrees with Mr. Harold Nicolson and others that the great fault of the Versailles Treaty lay not in its intrinsic unfairness, but in the fact that against precedent and, indeed, almost by accident, it was imposed by force instead of being negotiated. Germany never accepted it and her foreign policy has since had but one aim, to secure its revision. Mr. Kennedy traces that policy through the three stages of fulfilment, revision by agreement, and revision by unilateral action.

He does not believe that all was lost when the "Noes" to the Weimar Republic had helped Hitler to power. For Hitler started by attempting revision by agreement. Even after he had left the League over arms equality (for which Germany had waited fifteen years), he offered to return to Geneva on a thoroughly good proposal for armament limitation under international control and the achievement of German equality by stages. That offer was known to the British Government in February, 1934. Nearly three months were frittered away in feeble and servile attempts to overcome French objections without giving any positive assurances, and not until M. Barthou had banged the door with his notorious note of April 17th was the British public given a chance of understanding the issue—in essence the collaboration of Germany or her further isolation. "The failure to force that great opportunity was perhaps the lowest point of depression to which British diplomacy has sunk in recent history."

Then followed the Franco-Soviet Pact with its inevitable reactions. But yet another opportunity of securing Germany's collaboration was missed when early in 1935 Hitler's agreement to conclude a Western Air Pact forthwith was met by temporising. Not till then did he begin the policy of unilateral action by denouncing the military clauses of the Treaty. We cannot disclaim responsibility for Germany's "gangsterism" in foreign policy.

What, however, can be done now? Mr. Kennedy faces the dangers frankly. He shows the contradictions between teaching at home and professions abroad; he gives extensive quotations from the original edition of *Mein Kampf*; he maintains that Hitler's sincerity is emotional—"that of an actor who plays his part with such sincerity that it becomes impossible to distinguish what is genuine and what is feigned." Above all he stresses the deification of the State, whose interests are held to override moral considerations. We must stand up to a Germany which now more than ever respects force alone. But is that all?

Do we or do we not believe in

> "the good old rule
> . . . the simple plan.
> That they should take who have the power,
> And they should keep who can . . ."?

If we do not, then we must take peaceful change seriously. It is because the colonial question is the only one directly at issue between Germany and ourselves, the only one where we can make changes at our own expense, that Mr. Kennedy advocates the cession of territory, preferably in West Africa, as part of an Anglo-German settlement. Although he sees this as the beginning of a wider move to make amends for the fundamental mistake of "having never had a Peace Congress at which Germany sat as an equal," there is no need for us to wait for others. But we must insist on a contribution from Germany. She must reverse her revisionist propaganda machine. If she will not accept a reasonable settlement, if the Nazi system is to be made a scourge to Europe; we must oppose it to the end as we opposed Napoleon.

Here at any rate is a positive policy. Is it too late to try it?

INDIAN VARIETY

THIRTY DAYS OF INDIA. By Commander Stephen King Hall. *Jenkins.* 5*s.*

HINDU CUSTOMS. By Stanley Rice. *Allen & Unwin.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

INDIA TODAY AND TOMORROW By Margarita Barns. *Allen & Unwin.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

Reviewed by LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR GEORGE MACMUNN, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.

THOUGH for the moment the British reading public wants to hear no more of India save that its provinces will sit down to work their constitution, and be happy in so doing, still books about India pour forth. This month's batch includes three of considerable interest and from entirely different angles. Dealing with the lightest first, when Stephen King Hall writes of a subject it is always well and brightly done, and as he says himself this is pure globe-trotting, a voyage of interest and observation and for him of discovery. Ian Hay has done it lately with equal verve, and *Thirty Days* cannot hope to match in knowledge or humour with Abereigh McKay's famous *Twenty-one Days*. Nevertheless it is a very readable up-to-date book which those who know will enjoy as much as those who don't, as he takes them by the old route and the old places to Delhi and the Frontier and the Taj. But I cannot refrain from a slight tug at a leg that was once Naval.

It was not well to bring out the controversy about whether Army or Air Force can control the Frontier best. The last six years have shown clearly where the proper relation lies. Nor is it fair to say that the Commander-in-Chief would not let him fly over the frontier for reasons of the controversy—rather was it that a forced landing with the difficulty of bringing off a perhaps impaired visitor, makes such treats only worth while for more important ones. Nor would anyone with Indian war experience have used the big word disaster for the guides' tragedy in the Mohmand country ; but a very good book withal.

Stanley Rice's *Hindu Customs*, lies in a very different category, and is a scholar's book from a high authority. It is chiefly concerned with pushing the origins of Caste, and other deep-set Hindu customs, beyond the Aryan arrival, and combating the theory that Caste comes from a protective programme to keep the white blood white . . . much as does the strong instinct of North America. Now that we know that Dravidian India was a cultured land before the Aryan, and that caste is strongest in Dravidian India, it is with them, possibly equally for protective reasons against aboriginal blood, that that rule of life arose. His book is a noteworthy addition to a subject both intriguing and important.

Margarita Barns takes us to the modern India of lawyers, non-martial classes, politics that are often bogus, round-table conferences, educated Hindu ladies and the like. It is easy to see the milieu in which she started, and how, while increasing her knowledge and sympathy, the knowledge of the true problems, perhaps against her will, is forced on her. It makes her end a valuable contribution, borne of some years experience with words of wisdom. This is the most important of her conclusions : "The last of the de-

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termined *national* movements of resistance to the British connection has now been seen. Short of the outbreak of a large-scale war in which Great Britain was involved, in which event it is conceivable that India . . . might be roused to avail herself of an opportunity . . . there seems to be no prospect whatever of Mr. Gandhi or any other leader being able to unite the country in any mass movement." Most who know India intimately will agree, and will also say that the actual nationality in question in this continent of many nations, has never existed. It is not too much to say that this book is one of the best that has appeared on modern political India from the outside point of view, and it is rich with the right kind of sympathy. One word of warning. No one should write of what has *not* been done in India without knowing what *has* been done. A century and a quarter is a short time to repair the crashing of a thousand years' duration.

THE CHARM OF HERESY

THE REVOLUTION BETRAYED. By Leon Trotsky. *Faber & Faber.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

WORLD REVOLUTION, 1917-36. By C. L. R. James. *Secker & Warburg.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

Reviewed by R. H. S. CROSSMAN

HISTORY relates that when William Godwin published his revolutionary opinions at the close of the 18th century, an attempt was made to suppress them, but a wise statesman intervened with the remark "while they cost a guinea they can do no harm." The Communists would be well-advised to take the same view of Messrs. Trotsky and James. So long as the price of their ferocious attacks on "Stalinism" limits their influence to bourgeois connoisseurs of Marxian controversy, Stalin can rest secure!

But how refreshing Trotsky is! Without doubt the most brilliant political controversialist of the day, he has mixed wit and malice with his serious criticisms and produced the most exciting book on the U.S.S.R. which I have read. And his style is infectious: Mr. James is no Trotsky, but his book also makes better reading than those of his opponents, and, taken together with Trotsky, forms a formidable indictment against the Third International and the present regime in Russia. If intelligence and literary talent were the only factors in the struggle, Trotskyism would win hands down!

Of course heretics are always more interesting than orthodox believers. The very fact that they *are* heretics shows their independence of judgment, even if it indicates a certain irresponsibility as well. No one can be a Trotskyist today from ambition or a desire to court popularity, and for this very reason Trotsky's case against Stalin is worthy of our attention. His positive programme of permanent revolution may be impractical, but it embodies a hard core of Marxian doctrine which Stalin cannot explain away and without which Russia is likely to replace revolutionary fervour with a stolid and uninspiring conservative nationalism.

Stalin and Trotsky are indeed incarnations of the opposing poles of the Marxian dialectic. The former is the shrewd party boss unsurpassed in the arts of power politics, ruthlessly loyal to his crude interpretation of the Marxist doctrine. The latter is a daring and elegant adventurer in the realms of idea and action. His inventive mind cannot be loyal to a dogma for long but tries to elaborate it into newer and subtler forms. For this reason he must always be a heretic and always in

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opposition: he is a leader, but always of the advanced minority, a communist but always critical of communists. In quieter times the contradiction of two such personalities might have ensured a lively revolution within the U.S.S.R. But dictatorship cannot afford the luxury of this clash, which is the essence of democracy. Trotsky is now an emigré, petulant and brilliant, and however much we admire his writing, we cannot but pity him for his political impotence.

THE CANNIBALS ARE COMING

DEATH IN THE MORNING. By Helen Nicholson. *Lovat Dickson.* 5*s.*

SALUD! By Peadar O'Donnell. *Methuen.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

Reviewed by JOHN MARKS

BOTH these books are short personal accounts of the Civil War in Spain as witnessed and experienced by their authors; neither is noteworthy for its style nor important in its conclusions, but each presents a moving picture of a different side in the struggle. Helen Nicholson (the Baroness de Zglinitzki) is an American, resident in Granada with her daughter's family when the war broke out, who has an unaffected, harrowing report to make on the bombardment of that beautiful town by Government aeroplanes. Mr. O'Donnell is a good rebellious Irishman who hates the Spanish rebels because they are counter-revolutionaries and he is an anti-Fascist. He happened to be in Catalonia looking for a fishing village that would remind him of Achill—there to write a book—when the Whites and the Reds started to exterminate one another. With his love of liberty, his gift for enthusiasm, and his flair for comradely organisation, what more could Mr. O'Donnell ask? He writes very badly, but with flashes of true human insight; in his stalwart, emotional, breezy way, he enjoyed the war. Like all good fighters he has a fair, almost an open, mind—except when impulse or ignorance leads him by the nose: for example, his effusion over the hasty, feeble Catalan sally against Aragon and his grave misrepresentation of General Goded's defence at his court-martial.

In contrast, the lady writing on the other side is calm, humane, supremely matter-of-fact. As officious, capable and gallant as Mr. O'Donnell, she is equally unquestioning of the privilege and responsibility of her own class—the class Mr. O'Donnell feels for and despises. Her political opinions may be trivial, but her knowledge of the Spaniards is naturally greater than his, her attachment to them genuine and sensible. Its very simplicity makes *Death in the Morning* a strangely poignant book. Moreover, she disliked the war and suffered from it at close quarters; Mr. O'Donnell chose to inspect it. He and the Baroness both refer, with resigned pity, to horrible executions they all but witnessed, and her admiration for the legionaries is the same as his fondness for the Anarchists. The two narratives, in fact, are exactly opposite in sympathy and about equal in value: if read, they should be read together.

SHORTER NOTICE

THE LAW PROVIDES. By E. Morrow. *Jenkins.* 10*s.* 6*d.* *Illus.*

THIS book tells of life in little-known, sparsely inhabited North-West Australia. It is the account by a mounted policeman of his daily work as officer of the law, amateur doctor and much beside, facing hardships from heat, thirst, blacks and loneliness. They are real Australians whom he describes.

THE WORLD OF FINANCE

CONFIDENCE AND CONFERENCE

by "RAPIER"

THE gold scare, though scotched, is not completely killed and certainly not buried, as its head is reared periodically in the pages of the press to vex and alarm the timid. Particularly is this the case in the popular press where the word of the expert carries an authority only equalled by that of a witch doctor among savages. The day after Sir John Simon had given fresh reassurance to the doubters, and confidence in gold seemed likely to be restored, the *Daily Mail* featured an article by Professor Cassel advocating a cut in the gold price by 35 per cent. of its increase since devaluation of the main currencies. The Swedish professor was heralded as the "world's greatest expert on gold," a title which, with all his eminence, must have sounded strangely in the ears of the author. Surely among his peers the views of one economist carry equal weight with those of his contemporaries and it is proverbial that where two or three economists are gathered together there will be five opinions.

It would be an easy task to marshal exactly contrary views to those of Professor Cassel expounded with equal weight and authority. But the fact remains that there is a gold problem and that no amount of soft answers by those in authority, either in Washington or Whitehall, will convince the sceptical that at some time or other a change may not occur in the price of gold. The most calming action would be for the authorities to state frankly that no change will be made by them within a considerable period and then only after every aspect of the problem has been considered in detail and only by co-operative action.

Among the many problems affecting the price of gold, and of its distribution, are those of the price level, of foreign lending, and of international trade. These aspects of the problem have been under consideration this month by two conferences, the Imperial Conference in London, and the Ninth Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce in Berlin. At the Imperial Conference economic subjects were mainly excluded from the agenda which dealt with foreign policy and defence, but behind the scenes economic subjects bulked large. Shipping subsidies for Empire lines were also discussed. But most important of all, the question of an Anglo-American trade treaty was laid before the Dominion delegates for their observations. A list of the commodities on which America would like to get tariff concessions from Britain had been prepared by Washington and the Dominions were asked what concessions, if any, of their Ottawa agreements they were willing and able to make in order to allow Britain to proceed to actual negotiations with America. This action raised many difficult problems of detail for the Dominions, especially

for Premier Lyons of Australia who has a general election to face in the near future and finds it difficult to make concessions at this juncture. But it is to be hoped that larger considerations will be allowed to exert their sway, and that the Dominions will take the view that the ultimate benefits to be derived from an Anglo-American treaty for the world in general will outweigh any minor domestic considerations. For it is an undoubted fact that America puts an Anglo-American trade treaty in the forefront of its policy for co-operation with Europe. Political co-operation has been temporarily blocked by the neutrality legislation and the only hope of any American co-operation in future lies through a trade treaty with Britain. This would, in American opinion, establish the right atmosphere for subsequent co-operation on other economic subjects and perhaps ultimately of political co-operation. Without it the way seems blocked for another generation.

The Berlin Congress is in a different category to the Imperial Conference as it is more a means of educating public opinion on the right steps to take for economic betterment than a plenary body capable of taking sovereign action. Many of the subjects to be discussed bear upon those problems dealt with in my opening remarks. Lord Essendon, for example, is reading a paper on the necessity for abandoning bi-lateral trade agreements and for a return to multi-lateral trade if international trade is to be restored in its fullness. This aspect of international problems is stressed too in a paper by Mr. Heath, of Australia, on "the Glut and Scarcity of Raw Materials." The subject of foreign lending is dealt with in a most comprehensive study by Mr. Oscar Hobson, assisted by Mr. Dacey, which is being circulated to the Congress. Mr. Hobson refutes the pessimists who claim that the days of foreign lending are numbered and shows that its resumption is a necessity for a world revival of trade. Resolutions on this and kindred subjects are to be put to the Congress and it is hoped will not fall on deaf ears.

Anxious Days in France

But while there is hope of freeing trade barriers in some countries, the situation in France arouses anxiety. The repatriation of capital which should normally have followed last autumn's devaluation has not eventuated owing to the rentiers' lack of confidence in M. Blum's Government. Indeed, the amount remaining abroad is estimated at £550,000,000. As a result, the Budget is once again out of balance by the sum of over £181,000,000 in the current year, and the estimated deficit for 1938 is the enormous sum of £454,000,000.

The flight of capital in mid-June brought about a crisis which has caused M. Blum's fall as we go to press.

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SPAIN

May 21. Sentence of death passed by Basque Government on German airman captured and accused of having taken part in destruction of Guernica. In response to appeals, particularly from French Foreign Minister, prisoners later exchanged for Russians taken by Franco's forces.

,, 29. German pocket battleship *Deutschland*, resting off rebel port of Ibiza, bombed by Spanish Government planes. Twenty-seven killed, many injured. Valencia Government issued statement that battleship opened fire first on the planes, but this indignantly denied in Germany.

,, 29. Franco released foreign prisoners.

,, 31. German battleships bombarded Almeria as reprisal for the *Deutschland* incident. Twenty killed and many injured. Germany and Italy withdraw from Non-Intervention Committee and control scheme, until new plan worked out which would guarantee their ships against attacks.

June 3. General Mola, commander of National Army of the North, killed in aeroplane crash.

,, 4. General Davila appointed successor to General Mola on Basque front.

,, 6. Basque Government published letter delivered to the Pope by delegation of clergy, regarding destruction of Durango and Guernica.

,, 12. Germany and Italy return to Non-Intervention Control Committee, on agreement for prevention of further *Deutschland* incidents. Consultation before reprisals, but the right to immediate self-defence decided upon.

GERMANY

May 28. Dr. Goebbels delivered attack on Catholic Church in reply to American Cardinal Mundelein's charges. Relations between the German Government and the Vatican become further strained.

June 7. Dr. Eckener returned to Europe after taking part in enquiry into cause of *Hindenburg* disaster. Stated cause may never be known but not sabotage. Helium to be used in new German airships.

June 8. Official report from naval commander-in-chief on *Deutschland* incident issued.

UNITED KINGDOM

May 26. Bus strike ended, after lasting all but a month. Men return on promise of further enquiry.

,, 28. Mr. Baldwin resigned and created Earl. Mr. Neville Chamberlain succeeds him as Prime Minister. New Cabinet formed.
Lord Plymouth, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, leaves for diplomatic tour of the Baltic States.

June 3. Wedding of Duke of Windsor and Mrs. Wallis Warfield at the Chateau de Candé, France.

,, 15. Baron von Neurath, German Foreign Minister invited to visit England for talks with Mr. Eden.

,, 15. Imperial Conference ended.

ITALY

June 2. Field-Marshal von Blomberg visits Rome to inspect Italian forces.

FRANCE

May 25. Paris Exhibition, in incomplete state, opened by President Lebrun.

,, 26. Dr. Schacht, opening German Pavilion, stressed German willingness to co-operate in international trade developments.

June 10. French note on German proposal for new Locarno, or Western Pact, received in London. Reply unfavourable, on grounds that pact would merely leave Germany a free hand in the East, whilst tying France in the West, and would mean virtual abandonment of the League.

,, 16. M. Blum, whose Treasury is faced with a deficit of £181,000,000, asked for powers to enact financial measures by decree. Communists agreed to support him, and he secured vote in Chamber.

DANUBE STATES AND BALKANS

May 19. King of Italy and Count Ciano visited Budapest.

,, 26. Declaration of friendship between Greece and Turkey.

June 6. President Moscicki of Poland visited Bucarest.

,, 8. *et seq.* Baron von Neurath, German Foreign Minister, on visit to Jugoslavia and Hungary to strengthen German relations with those countries.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

June 16. Bill introduced providing for military training of whole population of both sexes from age of 6 to 60.

U.S.S.R.

May 23. Soviet air-station established at the North Pole.

June 11. Trial of Red Army generals for high treason began.

,, 13. Execution of Marshal Tukhachevsky and seven other generals of the Red Army for "spying and wrecking."

,, 16. Head of White Russian Republic committed suicide.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

May 26. Egypt unanimously elected a member.

,, 29. Dispute between France and Turkey over Sanjak of Alexandretta settled. Province to become autonomous.

SYRIA

June 7. Martial law in Sanjak of Alexandretta following riots between Arabs and Turks. Nationalist leaders protest throughout the country against League's decision.

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